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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVII NO. 288— BOMBAY, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1929. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

PROSECUTION COUNSEL'S ADMISSION.

"No Evidence On Record To Show Desai A Communist."

LANGFORD JAMES PUZZLED.

Thengdi's Politics, "A Queer Mixture Of Nationalism And Fanaticism."

MEERUT, Dec. 5.

Before Mr. Mitter proceeded with the prosecution arguments this morning, Mr. Sinha read a letter addressed to the Magistrate from accused Muzaffer Ahmed conveying his heartfelt gratitude to Mrs Milner White and Khan Bahadur Abdal Karim for the prompt assistance they rendered to him while he became unconscious yesterday.

NO INDICATION OF APOPLEXY.

Interviewed by the Associted Press, Colonel Rahman, Civil Surgeon, Meerut, stated that he examined Muzaffer Ahmed thrice yesterday but failed to find any indication regarding his having suffered from apoplexy. Col. Rahman expressed the opinion that Muzaffer's fainting must have been due to exhaustion or physical weakness.

Muzaffer did not attend court to-day, but is keeping fit in jail.

CASE AGAINST.

Summing up the case against accused Dharanikant Goswami Prosecution counsel said that Goswami was a member of the Workers and Peasants' Party and Sectional Secretary for Labour of the Bengal Party. He had actually formed the Scavengers' Union in Bengal last year with a view to awaken class consciousness among workers and give them political training. Accused had taken prominent part in all Communist activities and with the assistance of Spratt had formed the Young Communist Party. Finally, he had participated in May Day and Lenin Day celebrations, had promoted and prolonged strikes and led the procession of workers' organisation with 'Red Flags" which raided the Congress pandal last December. Goswami was also the publisher of "Sacco and Vanzetti."

ALWE'S DEFENCE.

Mr. Mitter strongly refuted accused Alwe's statement describing himself as a 'bona fide' Trade Unionist. This accused had in his speeches often declared thazt the intention of strikers was to destroy Capitalism and Imperialism. Alwe was the President of the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal and Union dominated by Communists and had worked in collaboration with Joglekar, Nimbkar, Dange and others, preaching the principles of Communism and awakening the masses. He was a member of the Workers and Peasants' Party.

"A QUEER MIXTURE".

The case against "Papa" Thengdi was next taken up by the prosecution counsel. Describing the accused's activities before 1927, Mr. Mitter stated, that Thengdi's politics had been a queer mixxture of nationlism and fanaticism. One time he had been a disciple of Gandhi, at others of Tilak and more often he carried on activity with no disinct object. When the Workers and Peasants Party was formed in Bombay, Thengdi became its first President and commenced association with the Congress Labour Party which consisted of a small Communist group within the Congress.

PASSPORT REFUSED.

Counsel continued that in a letter which Spratt received, written with invisible ink, he has instructed to send a good Indian delegation to the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat (a creature of Moscow) and he was directed to send Thengdi. Thengdi applied for a passport for China. The Government, however, refused to grant a passport. Thengdi had taken part in communist organisations and he was fully aware of the activities of the party. He was also elected a delegate to the League Against Imperialism.

WHAT MIRAJKAR DID.

Dealing with Mirajkar's case, Mr. Mitter submitted that as Secretary of the Workers and Peasants Party, Mirajkar was a member of the conspiracy from the very beginning. Later he became a group leader in charge of education and propaganda. He was the Editor of "Kranti" and was responsible for disseminating Communism in Bombay through that journal. He also after the receipt of a letter written in invisible ink applied for a passport. Mirajkar had advocated affiliation of the Trade Union Congress with the Red International Labour Union of Moscow. He had sent a most impudent telegram to Sir John Simon and had called himself a Communist. The prosecution case, concluded Mr. Mitter, was that Mirajkar had attempted to put Communism into practice.

"NO EVIDENCE ON RECORD"

Dealing with the case against the accused Desai, Mr. Mitter admitted that there was no evidence on record to show that Desai was a member of the Workers and Peasants Party or the Communist Party. He had, however, taken full responsibility on himself for whatever he had preached in "Spark". He had not been able to rebut the proof that as far back as 1925 he was connected with the Labour Research Department "that most poisonous institution in England" which had paid Spratt to foment revolution in India. On Desai's return from England a large quantity of ccmmunist literature was found on him. He was a Marxist and he ought to have known what the Bombay party was doing and who were the people who were conducting that party. He must have had immence advantage of Lenin Day and of the speeches of the shining lights, of the Bombay party. The very name "The Spark" in Russian meant "Iskra" which was the name of Lenin's first newspaper.

THE CONTRIBUTORS.

Mr. Mitter proceeded to state that contributors to Desai's paper "Spark" were almost all members of the Workers and Peasants Party and the Communist Party. In his office were found articles from wellknown communists such as M. N. Roy, Bradley and Adhikari.

The last named had written to Roy that although they did not own "Spark" they controlled it to a great extent. Mitter concluded "since the publication of "Spark" in every issue of it Desai has preached rank Communism and it does not now lie in his mouth to say that he is an independent journalist" (A voice from the dock, "The Evening News" gives more news about Communism.) (Laughter).

LANGFORD JAMES PUZZLED.

Alluding to Dharambir Singh's case, Mr. Mitter said that he had received a letter that morning from Mr. Langford James, Senior Crown Counsel, which neatly put

Continued on page 3.

THE RACE FOR SHELTER.

—:o:—

Cyclone Works Havoc In North Atlantic.

HEAVY DAMAGE.

Deluge Of Rain Floods Thames Valley.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

One of the intensest cyclones on ecord is sweeping over North Atantic. There was seventy miles' hour gale last night in Britain accompanied by a deluge of rain. Much damage was caused and there was renewed flooding of the Thames valley and elsewhere. Channel vessels raced for shelter. —Reuter.

"NORWICH CITY" DISASTER.

—:o:—

More Survivors Rescued.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Wellington (New Zealand).—Twenty-four survivors including the three mentioned in Pago-Pago message of yesterday have been rescued from "Norwich City" inluding the ship's Master. Eleven persons who have been drowned consist of the third and fourth engineers, carpenter, stewart, seaman and six Arab firemen.—Reuter.

MR. BANDE ALI HAJIBHAI LALJI.

—:o:—

Bombay's New Sheriff.

The Government of Bombay have appointed Mr. Bande Ali Hajibhai Laiji as the Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year. The selection is a popular one and we congratulate Mr. Bande Ali on receiving the honour.

INDIA'S FREEDOM.

—:o:—

Bhopal Nawab's Goodwill.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHOPAL, Nov. 30.

The Nawab of Bhopal granted an audience to Mr. Yakub Hasan and accepted the first volume of the monumental work, a classified commentory on the Quran that he has compiled.

There was a general talk about the Viceregal Announcement and the proposed Round Table Conference, in the success of which his Highness is keenly interested. It is his desire that India should soon attain that place in the comity of free and civilized nations to which she is entitled owing to her glorious past and the great advance Indians have made in education in recent times.

CABLE ITEMS.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Paris.—The authorities of the Paris Mosque have designated Sialiyayaoui Imam Alfier and the Moroccan jurist Sibel Haffren, to participate in the Aga Khan's marriage ceremony.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Vatican City.—The King and Queen of Italy drove in State to visit the Pope for the first time. The Sovereigns of united Italy entered the Vatican ending the quarrel which has lasted sixty-nine years.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Teheran.—Akio Kasama, new Japanese Minister, has arrived here.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Political circles attach importance to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's selection of Mr. Wedgwood Benn as his colleague in the London Naval Conference.—Free Press.

BAN ON SAK.

—:o:—

DELEGATE TO LAHORE CONGRESS.

London Branch To Elect A Substitute?

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Mr. Henderson, Foreign Secretary, who was appealed to with regard to the grant of passport facilities for Mr. Saklatvala, has given it as the final decision of Government to withhold passport facilities from Mr. Saklatvala for his contemplated visit to India to attend the Lahore session of the Congress.

In these circumstances the London branch of the Congress has to decide as to whether it should go unrepresented or should elect a delegate more acceptable to the passport authorities. One point of view is that the London Congress should rather go unrepresented than submit to any form of indirect dictation as to delegates whom it should choose.

Enquiries, however, elicit that the London Congress authorities are in favour of electing a substitute delegate in place of Mr. Saklatvala while continuing to protest against the ban placed on him.—Free Press Beam Service.

MR. BENN ON INDIA.

—:o:—

Further Announcement Before Christmas Recess?

LAHORE, Dec. 5.

Mr. Wedgewood Benn will probably make a further announcement on India in the Commons before the Christmas recess, says the London Correspndent of the "Civil and Military Gazette". It will be intended to remove any bad effects attaching to the recent debates in both Houses of Parliament on Indian affairs.—Free Press.

DOMINION STATUS FOR INDIA.

—:o:—

Mr. Amery's Interpretation.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Mr. Amery presiding over a meeting of Overseas League said that no final solution of India's problem was possible which did not take account of the Indian States' treaty rights and their peculiar status.

He added: "We hear a good deal about Dominion Status. If the phrase describes the country's external relations, India has enjoyed Dominion Status during the past decade both as a member of the Imperial Conference and of the League of Nations. What India does not possess is full responsible Government—a very different matter."—Reuter's Special.

States' People And R. T. Conference.

—:o:—

The following telegram has been despatched to the Rt. Hon. Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for India, London, by Mr. D. V. Gundappa, Hon. Secretary of the South Indian States' People's Conference, Bangalore City:—

Viceroy's refusal of States' People's request for separate representation at Round Table Conference besides Princes has caused keenest disappointment and widespread resentment. Reply has been sent explaining His Excellency's reasons are utterly untenable and urging sympathetic reconsideration. Copy and other letters follow this to you. Pray intercede for people. Invite people's spokesmen to Conference.—D. V. Gundappa, South Indian States' People's Conference.

SEAPLANE FORCED TO ALIGHT ON SEA.

—:o:—

Crew Rescued.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Rome.—British seaplane "enroute" to Athens from Naples destined for the Indian airmail service alighted in distress in the sea, seven miles south of Brindisi. The crew have been rescued.—Reuter.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

—:o:—

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh's Bill Urges Abolition.

PASSPORT TO "SAK"

Interesting Questions Before Assembly.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 5.

With the approach of the Session of the Legislative Assembly some of the members ahve begun to show signs of activity. Mr. Gaya Pershad Singh has sent in a number of resolutions and questions. Among the resolutions which Mr. Gaya Pershad Singh has given notice of there is one which recommends the opening of an institution in India for teaching Civil Aviation to Indian boys. A second resolution urges prohibitions or restriction on the export of rice and wheat from this country. By another resolution Mr. Singh would seek to amend the constitution of the Interview and Record Board appointed for the oral examination of the candidates competing for admission to the Royal Military College at Woolwich and Sandhurst and the Air Force College at Cranwell "so that non-official Indian opinion may be represented on that board through its representatives in the Indian Legislative Assembly".

INDIAN AIR FORCE.

The questions of Mr. Gaya Pershad Singh cover a wide variety of subjects. He will seek information on the Dutch Air Mail Service in Idnia, for example, as to who owns Company, under whose authority it has been introduced for service in India and what facilities have been provided by the Government. He will also want to know all about the opening of the Air Mail Service between Karachi and Delhi. Through another question he wants to know the total number of Indians and Europeans under training in the Air Force College at Cranwell, the number of those who appeared at the examinations and the number who passed. He also questions the method of selecting candidates and wants to know if any Indian is associated with the selection board. Mr. Singh also asks if any Indian Air Force has been constituted or is under contemplation and whether it is intended to withdraw the Royal Air Force from India, in that event.

The letter addressed by Sir Donald Macalister, Chairman of the General Medical Council, England, to the Secretary of State for India in June last relating to the appointment of Col. Needham as the Commissioner of Medical Qualifications in India forms the subject matter of another question.

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The refusal of passport to Mr. Saklatwala; the question of International Disarmament and its possible effect in reducing the military expenditure of India; the steps taken by the Government to bring to the notice of the public, especially in villages, the true scope of the Child Marriage Restraint Act; these are the subject-matter of some of his other questions. Mr. Gaya Pershad Singh has already introduced his bill for the abolition of capital punishment in India and he will now make the motion that the bill should now be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon.—A. P.

Wedding Dowry Of Rs. 3,00,000

LAHORE, Dec. 5.

In honour of the marriage of his daughter Sir Shadilal, Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court, have a garden party at his residence which was attended by His Excellency the Governor and over 500 distinguished guests, including Ministers, leading officials, President and members of the Legislative Council, High Court Judges, and members of the Bar, as well as the prominent non-officials and gentry of the city.

The dowry, it is stated, consisted of jewellery and apparels worth Rs. 3,00,000, five squares of land, and one Buick car.—Free Press.

PARSIS' SUCCESSFUL DEFENCE.

Qualify For Final On First Innings' Result.

HOSIE'S PLUCKY 104.

A "Scene" On The Field.

The final day's game in the European-Parsi contest provided many sensations. The Europeans who had made 235 for the fall of 4 wickets, were determined to swell the score—and that as soon as possible—and with that view, to hit out or get out. Hosie and Hudson, the overnight not-outs played freely and the latter was out when he had made 38. This partnership produced 115 runs. Armitage joined Hosie. The new player was soon dismissed, but not before Hosie had made his century by exhilarating cricket. When the score was 314 for 7. Hosie declared the innings closed. The Parsis had thus to make 270 runs to win.

The Parsis in their second venture fared badly and when the lunch time intervened they had lost three good bats for a paltry 30, F. E. Kapadia, B. K. Kalapesi, and P. Palia making 8, 2 and 1 respectively. After the lunch interval, there was an early disaster when Colah was held by Meyer in the slips when the total was 55. Another wicket fell for an addition of 9 runs. The sixth wicket partnership between Marshall and Mehta realised 39 runs. Mehta the colt played sterling cricket and had made 55 before he was held in the slips by Hosie, off Meyer. His manly stand did much in averting what looked like a disaster for the Parsis. Before the tea interval, the Parsis had made 123 for 7 wickets.

After the tea interval Gandhy was given out for l.-b.-w. when he had made 12. The game proved very interesting now, as the score board read 144-8-12. Will the Parsis play out the time, was on everybody's lip. Nariman joined his skipper and they were able to play out upto 5-15 and made 168. The game thus ended in a draw.

The Parsis thus have qualified themselves for the final which will begin on Saturday.

GAME DRAWN AFTER SEVERE TUSSLE.

THE TEAMS.

EUROPEANS. —:o:—	PARSIS. —:o:—
A. L. Hosie (Capt.)	B. E. Kapadia (Capt.)
R. J. O. Meyer,	B. K. Kalapesi
T. C. Longfield	H. J. Vajifda.,
R. E. H. Hudson	S. Palsetia,
R. H. Hewetson	P. Palia,
L. L. Armitage	N. D. Marshall,
E. H. Cadogan,	S. H. Colah,
J. W. A. Stephenson,	F. K. Nariman,
K. Horton,	S. N. Gandhy,
S. W. Behrend,	F. E. Kapadia,
A. L. Spens.	Purviz Mehta.

Umpires G. M. Sheikh and V. S. Dongre.

EUROPEANS 1st Innings	141
EUROPEANS 2nd Innings	314 (For 7) and declared.
PARSIS 1st Innings	186
PARSIS 2nd Innings	168 (For 8)

The match between the Europeans reached a sensational climax on Thursday when the Parsis succeeded in playing out time and thus entered the final round on the result of the first innings. It was a day full of incidents and there was plenty to remark on. When Hosie and Horton continued their second innings in the morning it was the signal for as exhilarating cricket as had been witnessed thus far. Hosie got a life at 68 when Nariman dropped him, and then went on to score a century in as many minutes. Hosie has played many fine innings but few as valuable as this. His fifth wicket partnership with Horton realized 115 runs in 70 minutes and gave the Europeans a lead which enabled them to declare, leaving reasonable time in which to dispose of their opponents.

MEHTA SHINES.

Being set a score of 270 runs to make for an outright win and sufficient time in which to make them, the Parsis embarked on their second venture. It was an inauspicious beginning three good wickets falling for 21 runs. Then came Purvez Mehta and the cricket livened up. Playing with the sang-froid of an old hand he scored freely all round the wicket with safe strokes. The wicket was badly worn by now, but all bowlers were alike to him. His fifty was reached after 75 minutes, and though he was dismissed soon after, he had contributed a substantial share. Bahadur Kapadia, who had been a partner in this stand, now settled down to a grim defensive game, and he was still unbeaten at the end. When Mehta was dismissed, the Parsi skipper and Gandhy made a stand, but unfortunately anything but an amiable spirit existed between the teans at this stage. This was due to an unpleasant incident occurring which totally marred the match. It appeared that Bahadur had played the ball which on bounding off Hosie's foot had been held by Armitage. An appeal was made to Mr. Dongre, the bowler's umpire, and the claim was disallowed. After referring to the other umpire Hosie was seen to approach Mr. Dongre and open a discussion with him. Of course the game was suspended and unprecedented scenes prevailed in some of the tents. After a time play was resumed.

BROWBEATING?

It was a surprise to note Hosie's policy in this matter. According to his opinion the batsman may have been "out", but since the umpire ruled against him, it was his duty to see that the game proceeded quietly and not to give occasion to a scene which by unbiassed sportsman could only have been characterized as disgraceful. It is surprising that Hosie should have forgotten those principles which are the prominent factors of the game.

In the first place he was not justified in appealing to the umpire who was standing at leg, and then he had absolutely no right to discuss the matter on the field with the other umpire, a procedure which is a direct contravention of the written law. To many it looked uncommonly like an attempt to browbeat the umpire into giving a ruling in accordance

(Continued on page 5).

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DETAILS ON PAGE 5.

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P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers		Tons.
1929			
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..	ALL	16,068
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,849
21 „	Rawalpindi*		16,611
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	VESSELS	11,518
1930			16,572
4 Jan.	Narkunda x ..		10,602
11 „	Ranpura ..		16,568
18 „	Rajputana*.		16,650
25 „	Ranchi ..		20,847
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		10,954
8 „	Morea ..		10,946
15 „	Mantua* ..	NOW SAIL	
22 „	Viceroy of India		19,000
			20,837
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		11,518
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	10,602
15 „	Razmak@ ..		16,601
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,088
29 „	Naldera ..		16,650
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,619
12 „	Rawalpindi*	FROM	10,946
7 „	Morea(Extra)		10,602
19 „	Razmak		11,000
25 „	Malwa*		16,672
26 „	Narkunda*..	BOMBAY	
3 May,	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10 „	Rajputana*..	WITHOUT	16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..		10,946
14 „	Comorin ..	FRAN-	15,132
21 „	Maloja ..	SHIPMENT	20,837
28 „	Razmak ..		10,857
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
12 „	Malwa ..		11,000
19 „	Nalder x		16,088
26 „	Rawalpindi..		16,619
2nd Aug	Morea		10,946
9th „	Macedonia ..		11,120
16th „	Narkunda x..		16,578
23rd „	Razmak ..		10,852
30th „	Rajputana ..		16,567

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All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@To Marseilles only
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

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	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

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BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.
With liberty to all at Port Sudan, Malta, and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
9th Dec. ..	Dumana ..	8,422
1930		
3rd Apr ..	Dumana ..	8,427
24th „ ..	Dumana ..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£113
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C	£56	£98

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1929			
4th Dec.	Mirzapore *.	Strai ts	China & Japan.
9th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
11th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
About 21st „	Kidderpore*	Straits China & Japan	
28th „	Hi eizan Maru *	Straits & Japan	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th „	Macedonia.	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
31st „	Nalders ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.	
11th April	Maloja	Colombo and Australia	
9th May	Ranpura	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
[illegible]	Nalders ..	Colombo and Australia.	
6th June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan	
20th June	Narkunda..	Colombo and Australia	
4th July	Rajputana .	Colombo Straits China & Japan.	
18th July	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia	
1st Aug	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan	
15th „	Comorin ..	Colomb and Australia	
29th „	Malwa .	Colombo Straits China & Japan	

*Cargo only

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

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To Adelaide	£76
To Melbourne	£78
To Sydney	£80
To Brisbane	£82
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BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929 about 6th Dec.	Vasna ..	Basrah via Karachi
7th Dec.	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O' Mandvi.
9th Dec.	Vita ..	K ra via ra bunder, P'Okha & O'Mandvi,
11th Dec	Barjora ..	Basrah via Veraval, Mangalore Karachi and Persian G-Ports,
18th Dec.	K .	East & South Africa,
20th „	El ora ..	Mom sa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombassa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf Mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

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Steamers	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Dec,	14 Dec.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@25 Dec
*Tokiva Maru ..	62	16 Dec.	30 „
Tokushima Maru	5976	21 Dec.	4 Jan.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@ 8 Jan
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Dec	13 Jan
Tasmania Maru ..	4105	2 Jan.	15 „
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@ 22 „
Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 Jan.	25 Jan.
Yoneya Maru ..	5274	19 Jan.	31 „

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Kashima Maru ..	10000	12 Dec.	29 Dec
Hakone Maru ..	10500	26 Dec.	12 Jan.
Suwa Maru ..	11000	9 Jan.	26 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons.	From Hong-kong	From Kobe.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	Maiden 5 Jan.	22 Jan.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	23 Jan.	29 Jan.

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AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT DADAR WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs Mulla and Mulla; Attorneys for Mr. Esmail Haji Mahomed, the Receiver of the estate of Sulleman Haji Jumma appointed in the Bombay High Court Suit No. 1161 of 1929 (wherein Esmail Haji Mahomed and others are the Plaintiffs and Abdulla Sulleman Haji Jumma and others are the Defendants), Messrs. J. S. Mody & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction the above property described in the schedule hereunder written on Tuesday the 10th day of December, 1929 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Mahim Pension and Tax Tenure situate at Hansali Tank Road or Lady Jamshedji Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 976 square yards or thereabouts (1012 square yards according to the Cadastral Survey) and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 4318, New Survey No. 1|1430 and Cadastral Survey No. 277 Mahim Division together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "G" Ward Nos. 4188 (1), 4188 (1A), 4188 (AA), and 4188 (4), Street Nos. 549, 549 (AA), 549 (AAA), 549D and bounded on or towards East by Lady Jamshedji Road, on or towards the West by the property of Oosman Haji Ganni Chapra, on or towards the North by the ground of Moreshwar Ganpat and on or towards the South by Hasali Tank Cross Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale—apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Receiver at their office at Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

J. S. MODY & CO.

MORE THAN **100,000** CLIENTS HAVE HAD our wonderful foretelling. Mr. E. Subramania Iyer, M.A., M.L., Trivandrum, writes:—"The reading has given me complete satisfaction and considerable help." Wonderful Annual Reading Re. 1; 5 years Rs. 2-8; State birth, particulars or time of writing. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City. Our 13 books 1/2 price to our clients for a month.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for First Twenty Words AND **ONE ANNA**

For each Additional word

Terms :—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department. 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—AGENTS and CHIEF AGENTS on liberal terms for different Cities in Central India and Rajputana for a leading life office of Bombay. Personal interview essential. Apply with testimonials to the ORGANIZING SUPERINTENDENT, C/o The Postmaster, Gwalior, Central India.
A 33208

MEDICAL.

DEADLY PYORRHEA, Toothache, Gumboils etc., cured by PYRO-KILL, a well-known infallible herbal remedy for all dental diseases. Highest testimonials. Orders executed in strict rotation. Rs. 2 a phial. PARK CO., Kashmir.
T R2011

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED HINDUS OF BOTH SEXES desiring suitable matches in ordinary, inter-sect, inter-caste and inter-provincial marriages and widow remarriages. Apply BOMBAY MARRIAGE BUREAU, POST BOX 874 BOMBAY, with anna stamp for prospectus.
M 32979

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL DENTAL AND HOMOEO INSTITUTE DELHI —Please apply to the Principal Dr. R. R. Gupta, H.M.D., for free prospectus to learn and secure Diplomas of L.D.Ss., M.B.H., M. B. E. H. and M. S. B., etc.
B1922

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 21924.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion.....	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DEBENTURE STOCK TRANSFER REGISTER and the REGISTER OF DEBENTURE STOCKHOLDERS will be closed from 18th day of December to 31st day of December, 1929, (both days inclusive) for preparation of Interest Warrants.

R. H. PARKER.
General Manager & Secretary.
Bombay, 3rd Dec. 1929.
33216

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court (First Floor) this FRIDAY MORNING, the 6th December, 1929, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 6th December 1929.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of 12,000 tons of coal during the year 1930-31 will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 6th January, 1930.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, sealed and superscribed "Tender for supply of coal" and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, on payment of a fee of rupees five only per form which will on no account be refunded.

The Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, will give any further information that may be required to any one deputed for the purpose.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN.
Executive Engineer,
Municipal Offices.
Dated, 3rd December, 1929.
33213

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 986 OF 1929.

RE ASANMAL LALCHAND, JETHANAND LALCHAND and DHAMANMAL JOGUMAL, carrying on business in partnership at Barbhaya Molla, outside the Fort of Bombay, and at Chharga in the Persian Gulf in the name, Style & firm of Messrs. Asanmal Lalchand: Debtors.

Exparte: Jamnadas Valji: Petitioning Creditor.

On the 29th day of November, 1929, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors and their firm of Messrs. Asanmal Lalchand as Insolvents.

Dated this 29th day of November, 1929.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
33223.

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

Insolvency No. 163 of 1929.

Re: HORMUSJI PIROJSHAW RATNAGAR, of Bombay, residing at No. 70 Homji Street, Fort: ..... An Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 18th February, 1930, at 11-15 a.m. for hearing the application.

Dated this 29th day of November, 1929.

K. A. BHOJWANI.
Insolvency Registrar.
33224

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY,

INSOLVENCY NO. 995 OF 1929.

Re: POPAT LAKHU and LOVJI LAKHU Merchants carrying on business in cut piece goods under the name and style of Thakar Bhailal Lovji at Kumbharwada Street near Jackaria Musjid, outside the Fort of Bombay and the said firm of Thakar Bhailal Lovji: Debters.

Ex-parte: Messrs. Manubhai Dayabhai: Petitioning Creditors.

On the 3rd day of December, 1929, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its insolvency Jurisdiction ad judging the abovenamed Debtors and the firm of Thakar Bhailal Lovji as insolvents.

Dated this 3rd day of December, 1929.

K. A. BHOJWANI.
Insolvency Registrar.
33222.

TRADE-MARK CAUTION.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-ORDINATE JUDGE OF COIMBATORE.

Suit No. 183 of 1929.
BROOKE BOND INDIA LTD. ..... Plaintiffs.

V|S.

C. K. DELIWALA, PROPRIETOR OF THE BABE BRAND TEA CO., ... Defendant.

By a Decree, dated 14th October, 1929, in the above suit the defendant was inter alia restrained from dealing with, selling, advertising or offering for sale tea or Kora teadust not of the plaintiff Company under the get-up and label referred to in the Plaint or in any other manner calculated to deceive the public.

The main distinctive features of the plaintiffs' packets of tea-dust, the get-up, label and Trade-mark whereof were infringed and imitated, consist of the size, shape and yellow colour thereof with a device of a red star thereon, the design of an Indian woman on two long sides thereof, a rectangular panel on a third long side thereof containing the words "Brooke Bond India Ltd." printed diagonally across the same in distinctive red script, and a rectangular panel on the fourth long side thereof containing vernacular printed matter in red.

The public are hereby warned against imitating or infringing the get-up label and Trade-mark of our client's said packets, and if in spite of this notice any infringement thereof is committed by any person, he shall be dealt with strictly according to law.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1929.

MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for Messrs. Brooke Bond India Limited.
33229.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 6th December, 1929 at 3 p.m. at the premises, the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. No. 13-21, and 18-34; case No. 323 Hussein Khan Khalifa Street and Chakla Street.

MENESSE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Screen's Supremest Star:
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
In his First Talking Picture:—
THE IRON MASK
SEQUEL TO THREE MUSKETEERS
Romantic Drama Heroic in Conception—Dramatic in Theme —Animate in Sprit—with a new sound effect of vivid force.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
The Prince of Mystifyers
CHEFALO
Supported by The MAGDA PALERMO MIDGETS
Including ALEX The Smallest Man in the World and BOY GIANT
The Tallest man on earth
In a pot-pourri of magic Ballet and Bewilderment
Popular Prices.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 AND 10 P.M.
WITH THE SPEED OF AN ARROW COMES
RICHARD DIX
IN
THE GAY DEFENDER
He fought for the gold in her hair, and the gold in his lair.

THE RIALTO
Daily at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
MILTON SILLS
IN
THE BARKER
With
DOROTHY MACKAILL, DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, JR.
A powerful, stirring drama of carnival life.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Free List entirely suspended.
TO-MORROW.
BETTY BALFOUR
in the amusing romance
CHAMPAGNE

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS	
Bonus per 1000 p.a.	
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Mooltan" with the English mails of Nov. 21, due at 6 a.m.

University Senate Meeting, 5-15 p.m.

Bombay Education Society's Schools, Annual Prize-giving, Byculla, 5-30 p.m. His Excellency the Governor presiding.

SATURDAY, December 7.

Final round of Quadrangular Crick: Parsis v. Hindus, 10-30 a.m.

The s.s. "Naldera," with the homeward mails, sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: Winter Meeting, Third Day.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

BOMBAY RASHTRIYA SHALA, VILE PARLE.—The School will remain closed upto the 1st January, 1930 on account of winter Vacation and Congress week. It will re-open on the 2nd proximo. New comers have to send their applications a week earlier.

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The 22nd clinical meeting of the Ophthalmological Society of Bombay will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. in the premises of the A. M. C. Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel, when interesting cases will be shown.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE UNCHANGED.—The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government paper remains unchanged at seven per cent.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Saturday, the 7th instant.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—A public lecture will be delivered by Professor G. G. Narke of the College of Engineering, Poona, under the auspices of the Bombay Geographical Society, on the "Evolution of the Indian Plateau", to-day (Friday), at 6 p.m. at the Hall oof the Secondary Training College, Cruickshank Road.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The N. Y. K. steamer "Sado Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 2nd inst. and is expected to arrive here on or about the 30th instant.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Morea" with the Mails from Bombay of 30th ultimo at Aden at 5-30 p.m. on the 4th instant and left there at 8-30 p.m. the same day.

The Outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from London of the 28th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 9 a.m. on the 4th instant and left there at 3-30 p.m. the same day.

IMPERIAL HIGH SCHOOL OLD STUDENTS' ASSN.—A Conversational Meeting of the Imperial High School Old Students' Association will be held to-day (Friday), at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. T H Sarkari, B. P. C., will deliver a public lecture. The subject is "Body Building is Nation Building." The meeting will be followed by a social.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.—The attention of readers is drawn to the function of the United Lodge of Theosophists, which comes off to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. and which is published in our advertisement columns in this issue.

BALTIC EXCHANGE AND INDIANS.

—:o:—

Admission Of Banthiya And Udani Welcomed.

A PLEA FOR EXTENSION OF PRINCIPLE.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The Council of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain in a statement welcomes the admission of Messrs. Banthiya and Udani to the Baltic Exvhange, declaring that if the principle is extended to other Exchanges and the Commercial Associations such at the London Commercial Sales rooms and the London Jute Association and carried out in the right spirit it should go a great way to assure the Indian commercial community that genuine effort sare being made to remain a long-standing and legitimate grievance.

The statement regrets the tendency in certain quarters to involve this matter with the Indian Coastal Trade Reservation Bill; and declares that each to these matters must be treated on its own merits. It concludeds by expressing gratitude for the efforts of the Viceroy, Mr. Birla, Sir Stephen Demetriadi and Sir A. C Chatterjee, and hoping that the Viceroy will continue to use his good offices to see the principle established in practice and even extended to other Exchanges and Commercial Associations.—Reuter.

WATER SCARCITY IN CITY.

—:o:—

Suggestion To Throw Open All Wells.

"A TACTICAL MOVE" FRUSTRATED.

At the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday afternoon, the following four members were elected to the Schools Committee in place of the four senior members who are to retire by rotation at the end of the current calendar year.

Mrs. Shuffi C. Tyabjee being the only non-Councillor candidate was declared duly elected. Messrs. M. M. Killedar, M. N. Talpade and V. C. Setalvad were elected from among the Councillors.

The Corporation also considered the question of deficient supply of water in Bombay at present. In this connection Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji moved the following resolution which was seconded by Mr. B. T. Desai.

"That in view of insufficient supply of water in the Municipal lakes, the Commissioner be recommended that all the wells in the City should be allowed to be reopened if so desired by the residents of the localities where the wells are situated, subject to their being kept clean and provided with such fishes as may be recommended by the Health Department of the Municipality."

"A TACTICAL MOVE"

The Commissioner regarded the proposition as a tactical move on the part of those who were opposed to the closing of wells in the City. He suggested that the owners of the wells should put pumps and draw as much water as was necessary for their purpose. It was no use, he added exploiting a small and temporarily scarcity of water as an argument against closing the wells. What the Corporation wanted was that the wells in the City should be hermitically closed to prevent breeding of Malaria mosquito. He had no objection to using the well water drawn through pumps.

Several members spoke both in favour and against the proposition which was ultimately thrown out.

The Corporation was then adjourned.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

—:o:—

Lahore—It is understood that the Director of public health, Punjab, has at least given approval to a scheme of night soil disposal at the Lajpatrai Nagar as proposed by Dr. Dharamvir, Chief Medical Officer, Reception Committee of the Lahore Congress.—Free Press.

Calcutta—The Winter Session of the Bengal Legislative Council meets on February 5.—Free Press.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

NEW YORK FUTURES 16 POINTS DOWN.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay).

—:o:—

NEW YORK MARKET.

JANUARY.

	New York, Dec. 5.
Previous Closing Rate	17.40
To-day's Opening Rate	17 36
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	17.24
Difference	—.16

EXPECTATIONS.

—:o:—

Broach Expectation	318-8-0

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

JANUARY.

	Liverpool, Dec, 5.
Previous Closing Rate	9.35
To-day's Opening Rate	9.32
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	9.29
Difference	—.06

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

	London, Dec. 5.		
Silver Ready	22	9	0
Higher	0	2	0
Silver Forward	22	11	0
Higher	0	3	0

Tone of Market: India bought.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

	Bombay, Dec. 5.		
1st Settlement	51	7	0
2nd Settlement	51	8	0

CHARGED WITH BREACH OF TRUST AND CHEATING.

—:o:—

Dr. Murray Released On Bail.

Dr. William H. R. Murray alias Amarnath Arya was arrested by the Bombay C.I.D. in connection with a complaint of criminal breach of trust and cheating in respect of Rs. 42,000 lodged by Mrs. Keron Bose.

It might be recalled that Dr. Murray came to India about 3 years back and after a few months embraced Hinduism, the conversion ceremony being performed in Bombay by the Arya Samajists.

He was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Thursday on charges of criminal breach of trust and cheating.

Sub Inspector Pendnekar in asking for a remand of the accused in police custody stated that the accused was the Managing Director of the Indian National Industries Ltd., which was registered in Bombay in July 1928. The venture appeared to be a failure and on December 31st there was only a balance of Rs. 55-1-0 to the Company's credit in the Central Bank. There was no Board of Directors nor any meeting at which any decision regarding Company's affairs was taken.

In September the accused left India for England and returned in February 1929. During the voyage he became acquainted on board the steamer, with Mrs. Keron Bose, the complainant whom he induced to become a director of the company by purchasing shares of Rs. 1,000. She accordingly gave him a cheque in favour of the company towards the shares and was appointed director of the company. On arrival in Bombay camplainant gave a further cheque of Rs. 15,000 to the accused who persuaded her, to sell her war bonds and obtained a further sum of Rs. 25,000. These sums were passed into the account of the Company.

Subsequently, it was alleged the accused withdrew these amounts and deposited them in his own account in the Chartered Bank. Out of these he remitted £1,300 to his private account in London and sent £1,000 by telegraphic transfer to one Leo Ashby at Barclay's Bank Ltd.

As the enquiries were incomplete and the police were in correspondence with Scotland Yard regarding the disposal of the amounts, he prayed for a remand.

Mr. G. K. Gadgil on behalf of the accused applied for bail and said that the accused possessed a car worth Rs. 50,000.

The magistrate ordered the accused to be released on furnishing two sureties for Rs. 20,000 each who were to deposit Rs. 10,000 in cash each.

MANDVI DACOITY CASE.

—:o:—

Result Of A Lingthy Trial.

After a protracted hearing lasting for over a month, the trial concluded before Mr. Justice Kenneth Kemp and a common jury at the High Court Sessions of the case in which 12 members of a gang of alleged dacoits were charged with having robbed Abdul Rahim Usman and Co., sugar merchants of Bhat Bazar, Mandvi, in respect of a sum of Rs. 22,000 in cash.

It will be recalled that these 12 accused were tried previously at a special sessions in connection with a series of robberies and thefts, most of their victims being prostitutes to whom they administered a stupefying powder through the help of somebody else to facilitate their depradatory mission. In that case, some of the accused were convicted.

A separate trial was held in respect of the Mandvi dacoity, in view of the large amount of evidence in the case. The facts which have already been reported in these columns, are as follows:—

Some members of the gang having come to know that a large amount of money was daily received by the firm of Abdul Rahim Usman and Co., sugar merchants at Bhat Bazar, Mandvi, one of them got into touch with the 'mehta' (clerk) of the firm and took him into the conspiracy. On 17th August, 1928, the clerk informed the gang that he would take a large amount of cash to his master's house in the evening. Accordingly, some of the gang kept a watch over the place, and attacked the coolie who was carrying a bag containing over Rs. 22,000 in cash. The coolie resisted but was shot in the wrist by the assailants who were armed with revolvers. Over-powering the unarmed victim, the culprits snatched away the bag from his hand, and decamped with the booty. The clerk who was slowly following the coolie, ran away as the scuffle began, and concealed himself behind a motor car pretending to be wounded and shouting for help. When he was helped out by the passers-by, he went to his master and complained that some dacoits had robbed the money. The clerk was removed to the hospital where it was found that he had received no injuries at all. Subsequently, when the whole gang was arrested, the approver's confession revealed that the clerk was also in the conspiracy.

In this case a very large number of witnesses were examined for the prosecution. On Thursday evening, the trial was concluded, and the jury brought a verdict of guilty against Vahidudin Hamidudin (No. 1), Arjunsing Narayansing (No. 10), and Gulammahomed (No. 11).

His Lordship sentenced them to 7, 4 and 5 years respectively. The first accused was ordered to serve this term concurrently with the 4 years received by him in the previous case for other dacoities.

All the other accused, including the clerk Jugaldas Harjiwan (No. 12), were acquitted.

PROSECUTION COUNSEL'S ADMISSION.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1)

the case against Singh. The letter which was read by Mr. Mitter stated that Dharambir, an educated man and a Member of the Legislature, accepted the part of Vice-President of the U. P. Workers and Peasants Party, attended the Conference, listened to speeches and seconded a resolution after the mover had advocated the introducton of Russian method of Government. Mr. Langford James had expressed the confession that he had been much puzzled by Dharambir's statement. It required a higher degree of credulity than he (Langford James) possessed to be convinced of the truth of the following:

(1) That Dharambir Singh did not agree to act as Vice-President,

(2) That he knew nothing about it until he saw his name on the printed paper and then he wrote to Joshi to remove it,

(3) That he never seconded any resolution at the Workers and Peasants Party,

(4) That a copy of "call to action" found with his belonged to an unnamed fellow lodger.

"PRIMA FACIE" CASE.

These facts, wrote Mr. Langford James, were contradicted by Joshi's letter and the evidence of a perfectly respectable and uncross examined police officer. The arguments put forward by Dharambir Singh had reminded Counsel of bad "muktears". Summing up Mr. Langford James wrote that there was 'prima facie' case against Dharambir, but his verbal explanations struck him as incredible and crudely so. The case did certainly seem to have been complicated by the verbal explanations of the accused, but if the Magistrate felt that the real truth of the matter was in favour of the accused he would ignore the verbal quibbles and give him benefit of the doubt.

"ENGINEER TO GLASGOW".

Continuing Mr. Mitter said that Bradley was a member of the Communist Party of Great Britain and he was sent to India by that body. His impending arrival in India was announced by C. P. Dutt, a confirmed Communist, in a letter in cryptic language to Spratt: "Engineer will shortly go to Glasgow (Bombay)". Bradley had been paid by the Workers Welfare League and he fomented general strikes in Bombay associating himself with the Communist Party in India and the Workers and Peasants Party.

ANTI-SIMON DEMONSTRATIONS

Shamshul Huda had been closely associated in all Communist activities with Spratt. He was a member of the Workers and Peasants Party and the Communist Party of India. He had encouraged the programme of the Ondal general strike in opposition to the Trades Disputes Bill. Proceedings of the meeting held under his Presidentship showed Huda's activities in connection with the anti-Simon demonstrations and his anti-nationalist activity in condemning the Nehru Report.

"EXPONENT OF LENINISM".

Taking up the case against Dange, Mr. Mitter pointed out that Dange was one of the principal conspirators from Bombay. He was a member of the Workers' and Peasants' Party and of the new Communist Party. He was engaged in the general strike and almost paralysed the entire industry in Bombay. He was an ardent Bolshevik and an exponent of Leninism and in the course of a speech had advocated mass violence for the overthrow of the Imperialism of Great Britain which he had said was based upon violence and which had to be overthrown by violence. Quoting extensively from Dange's reported speeches Mr. Mitter read the following passage, "We are not going to retaliate by advocating the murder of a Petit or a Sassoon because our philosophy prohibits it. Our principle is against it. Otherwise in ten minutes we could get together a lakh and fifty thousand men to rise and stand against the attack of half a dozen machine guns. But we are not prepared for that at the present juncture because our class forces are not ready for insurrection".

RELEASE AND AFTER.

Mr. Mitter proceeded that immediately after his release after his conviction in the Cawnpore Conspiracy Case Dange resumed Communist activities again in 1927. Spratt had endorsed Dange's idea of capturing the Trade Union Congress by the Bombay group with Chamanlal's help. In the same year Dange had written to Muzaffer Ahmed informing him that the Left wing had been successful in defeating the proposal to affiliate to the Second International. A quantity of Communist literature found with Dange including "Organisation of International" went to prove that his activities were directed towards bringing about a revolution as indicated in the complaint.

Mr. Mitter informed the Magistrate that Doctor Mukerjee was President of the U. P. Workers' and Peasants' Party and had devoted special attention towards stirring up peasants in U. P. Sohansingh was the Secretary of the Punjab Workers' and Peasants' Party and a member of the new Communist Party He had presided over the Calcutta session of the First All-India Workers' and Peasants' Conference in which he had advocated Bolshevik Rule by Bolshevik method. Mr. Mitter had not concluded the prosecution arguments when the Court rose for he day.—A. P.

LAHORE "CONSPIRACY" TRIAL

—:o:—

Lalit Kumar's Recelations In Court.

HINDUSTAN REPUBLICAN ARMY.

LAHORE, Dec. 5.

Continuing his statement in the "Conspiracy" case to-day, Lalit Kumar Mukerji, approver, stated that letters meant for the Revolutionary Party used to be received through Amulyaratha Mitter, a student, and passed on to Jatindranath Sanyal. The latter was the leader of the Allahabad group. In November 1927, Ajoykumar, accused, suggested that something substantial should be done by the party in the beginning of January 1928. Ajoykumar informed witness that the party at Cawnpore was trying to create a revolutionary state in ociety through labour strikes and suggested that the same thing should be done in Allahabad.

REVOLUTION THROUGH LABOUR.

In March 1928 witness was introduced to Panday, accused, who was organising a revolutionary movement through Labour. Panday hailed from Cawnpore. At a meeting in Allahabad witness met Vijayakumar Sinha and Ranji later known to be Bhagatsingh, and Vijayakumar said that henceforth the party would consist of an active group and helpers and sympathisers. Members of active group were to leave their homes and organise plans of 'antagonistic action.' Helpers and sympathisers were to help the party with money and carry on open propaganda in the cause of the freedom of the country.

"ACTION IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT BOMB."

Witness was introduced to Bhagatsingh who was a member of the active group. Ajoykumar offered to give one man for the active group on trial. The name of the man was J. N. Bannerji The active group was also named the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army. Witness was told by Jatindranath Sanyal in the course of one of the meetings that action was impossible without the use of bombs. On one occasion Sardar, Alias Bhagatsingh, invited suggestions from witness about committing action (?) on Mr. Bannerji, C. I. D. Inspector and others who stood in the way of their movement. Witness and J. N. Bannerji were deputed to identify Inspector Bannerji and watch his movements.

The Court at this stage rose for lunch.

After lunch Lalitkumar, approver, stated that he attended the meeting at the house of Jatindranath Sanyal at which Jatindranath Das and Phanindra Ghose were present. Witness was asked to get certain things from the College Laboratory. Later Ajoykumar gave witness a letter sent by Ranjit (Bhagatsingh) through a messenger. The letter required Ajoykumar or the witness to accompany the messenger. The witness was asked to take some chemicals and apparatus. The witness accompanied the messenger (who was later known to be Rajguru) to Allahabad station and entrained for Agra. At Agra at a house where Shivvarma, Vijayakumar Sinha, Bhagatsingh, Phanindra Ghose, Sukhdeva and Jatindranath Das were present. Witness watched a progress by which picric acid was prepared, but the experiment did not succeed.—A. P.

UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS."

(Continued from page 4).

God-forsaken backwaters to rot and stagnate as a lasting memory of the fruits of indiscipline. Those, therefore, who have signed this sweet "suggestion" to vote for the candidates of their selection know full well what they are asking, why they are asking, and what will be the consequences to those who do not comply with their gentle hint and polite suggestion. If that "suggestion" possibly conveys that the voter is taken, by implication, to have no brains of his own, Dr. Moos and Meldrum and Hamill would be willing to certify, even without an autopsy, that that was not so; but that, on the contrary, the voter's conforming to their "suggestion" is the best proof of the only brains wanted in Government service, and among Government henchmen. If the "suggestion" again is, or results in, a complete violation of the basic principle of the University Act, which provides that all elections shall be by Proportionate Representation that again would be, not an offence under the Act, but a signal demonstration, superior to any that they can stage in the Science Institute Laboratory, that the fad of the legislators will not be suffered to be a handicap for the wire-pullers. What else is to be said on the matter? Drs. Moos and Meldrum, and Major Hamill, —I forget his Army rank, but I trust that will not be an unwelcome promotion,—have decreed and ordained, and "suggested" that the faithful shall vote for the elect, videlicet Messrs. Butani Hamill and a varying third for the Academic Council and Messrs. Dalvi, Munshi, Kajiji, Moos and Wadia, for the Syndicate; and the best thing for the Senate, in my opinion, to do is to declare these nominees of the Government whips and henchmen to be elected uncontested; and ask for the remaining seats the pleasure of these same "suggestions" for their further choice and commands. Ours not to reason why, ours but to vote and rot the noble Fellows of the Senate.—Yours, etc.

ANOTHER GRADUATE.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you will find in an early issue space for this letter. I was both surprised and pained to see the attempt that your anonymous correspondent made yesterday to introduce a party spirit into the elections of the University.

Everyone, in any degree familiar with the recent history of our University, must be aware of the time and energy Mr. K. M. Munshi has spent on University problems. On many subjects I do not see eye to eye with Mr. Munshi. Nevertheless I regard him as one of the hardest workers for the University in Bombay and for that reason I hope he will be elected to the Syndicate and for that reason I have asked certain people to vote for him. No one knowing Mr. Munshi's record will credit the insinuation that the leopard has changed its spots and has become a Government-led bear. The wiser electors will reflect that among Mr. Munshi's former supporters are many ambitious and jealous rivals. They have forgotten Mr. Munshi's past work for the University and by opposing him are in my opinion not serving the best interests of the University.—Yours, etc.

H. HAMILL.

Elphinstone College, Bombay, December, 6th 1929.

SECOND INTER-UNIVERSITY CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

(Continued from Page 4.)

are learning to assert their place and contribution in the country's spiritual growth. They have made definite, often constructive recommendations; and it now depends upon the constitutent Universities and upon Government to put the various recommendations into practice. It has also paved the way for the Central Legislature to take action on such matters as holding the competitive examinations for recruitment to the Medical Service in India, the appointment of a Committee to advice on the most suitable location of the Central Medical Research Institute, and for the early creation of the All-India Medical Council; and, pending the creation of such a Council, for the appointment of an All-India Medical Board which will determine and supervise Medical Qualifications and Standards in India. It demands funds for the Institution of a better co-ordinated system of Scientic Research and recommends to the component Universities to provide adequate and appropriate facilities for women students. There are still gaps, I know; and shadows also, in one or two places. But, as a whole, I feel the Second Inter-University Conference was a marked success.

(Concluded).

Bombay Market

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 5.

The local market opened at Rs. 320/8 for Broach A./M. delivery in response to quiet advices from New York. At the outset there was some enquiry which hardened prices to Rs. 321/4 but again the market ruled quiet. Liverpool opened quiet at a decline of 3 points. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. 320/12
Oomra D./J. 270/12
Oomra March 277/12
Oomra May 282/8
Bengal D./J. 216
Bengal March 225/8
Bengal May 231/8

ROOM RATE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 5.

Bengal 216 D.-J
Bengal 225 March.
Bengal 231 May.
Broach 321 A.-M.
Umra 271 D.-J.
Umra 278 March.
Umra 283 May.

SPOT RATE.

—:o:—

	Bombay, Dec. 5.			
Bengal	229	224	219	213
Sind	234	229	224	218
Punjab	229	224	219	213
Rajputana	229	224	219	213
Umra No. 3	278	273	268	—
C. P. No. 1	293	288	283	—
C. P. No. 2	285	280	275	—

READY COTTON SALES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 5.

100 Swadeshi Mill, Satona, 270.
100 G. G. Kesha & Co., Khandesh, 264.
100 G. G. Kesha & Co., Yeotmal, 272.
100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Digras, 273.
100 E. D. Sassoon, Jalna, 270.
100 A. Damodar, Khandesh, 280.
100 A. Damodar, Mahubadar, 299.

STOP PRESS

SIMON REPORT.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

It is understood it is now likely that the report of the Simon Commission will not be completed until the end of February or March. No political significance attaches to the delay. The Commissioners are finding the task of preparing observations and recommendations heavier than was anticipated.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Teheran.—Darghai, the Chief of Police, and few other officials of the same department have been arrested. The reason for the arrests is obscure. General Sadeg Khan Koobal Salarnezam has been appointed Chief of the Police.—Reuter.

WHITLEY COMMISSION AT JALGAON.

BHUSAVAL, Dec. 5.

The Whitley Commission arrived at Jalgaon yesterday morning. It visited the Khandesh Mill and returned at noon. It then examined witnesses. The Girni Kamgar Union circulated handbills exhorting boycott of the Commission. According to the mandate of the Trade Union Congress. No workers gave evidence this morning. The Commission visited the Ajanta Caves and left for Akola at 5-30 p.m.—A. P.

RESENTMENT AMONG SHINWARIS.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 5.

It is reported that a jagir of annual value of thirty thousand rupees has been granted to Naqib Sahib of Charbagh by King Nadir Khan.

The Shinwaris are still in possession of Torkham where they are levying tolls. The Sarhaddar of Dakka sent peremptory orders to Shinwaris to evacuate Torkham, which they refused to do and referred the Sarhaddar to tribal elders, although Sangu Khel Shinwaris under Mohamed Afzal agreed to evacuate the post. Men of other sections would not agree until they had received direct orders from Kabul. They are afraid of being tricked and do not want to hand over the post to Lalpura Khans.

Sirdar Shahwali Khan is reported to have caused resentment among Shinwaris by refusing to stay and mediate in their disputes on his way through, on 3rd December to India for London.—A. P.

COTTON CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Dec. 5.

It is understood that conference to be held in Delhi between millowners of Bombay and Ahmedabad and Government representatives on issue arising out of Hardy Report will be informal and will be held on 9th and 10th instant.—A. P.

SWEEPING SUCCESSES

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In the **London Chamber of Commerce**, we have for the **past twenty-nine years, year after year**, secured the highest number of honours, subjects and passes. The latest 1929 results show **120 passes** (including 3 Ladies) and **33 honours** or distinctions in **15 subjects.** 5 students secured the L.C.C. Diploma with Distinction in all subjects of the Diploma.

WERNHER BEIT PRIZE, 1928. awarded in Accountancy Group Diploma among those who secure **"Distinction" in all subjects**, was secured by a Davar's College boy among **thousands competing** all over the British Empire (the United Kingdom, the Colonies and Dependancies) in the London Chamber of Comerce Senior Examination. The 1929 declaration of award anxiously awaited.

The **G.D.A.** passes among those who appeared with College forms 35 per cent., with Extras 40 per cent. The only honour declared in the last four years was ours.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1929.

WOES OF INDIAN INDUSTRY.

—: o :—

We were agreeably surprised to see ourselves supported in our remark made the other day regarding Bombay being the nerve centre of India by Mr. G. D. Birla who presided at the third Maharashtra Commercial Conference at Sholapur. His address mainly centres round Bombay and its staple industry and in this it presents a refreshing contrast to several addresses of Presidents of different conferences which, though they may be merely local affairs are made to assume the guise of all-India functions in these speeches which embrace all topics of national importance. Mr. Birla said: "If you kill Bombay you kill practically the Indian business. Whatever the faults and shortcomings of Bombay, it goes without saying that unless we maintain Bombay, we cannot maintain Indian business." Taking this as his hypothesis Mr. Birla proceeds to discuss the woes of the textile industry and to deal with the currency and exchange situation which is responsible for the present state of the city. His analysis of the textile situation is trenchant and penetrating and spares neither Government nor, if we may say so, the millowners. With regard to the former he says that had such a situation existed in any other civilised country, no Government would have dared to remain aloof and indifferent. This is, however, just what Government have done in this country. They have been mere listless and indifferent spectators while the textile industry has been undergoing a series of shocks and catastrophes. The ways of the Government are peculiar and ingenious. Mr. Birla bitterly remarks that while the excise duty, "a most iniquitous tax on production maintained for nearly thirty years indisputably in the interests of the foreign imports", was abolished in 1925, a fresh burden was imposed on the industry by the appreciation of the exchange and the industry was thus taken out of the frying pan only to be thrown into the fire.

Besides the indirect protection to the foreign industry there has been a direct blow to the industry in that there is no adjustment in such charges as are fixed in terms of rupees. The non-adjustment in interest and such other charges has been responsible, according to Mr. Birla, for increasing the cost to the extent of 5 per cent. This five per cent increase means a reduction by 80 per cent in the profits. This aspect of the question has not been sufficiently realised nor for the matter of that the effects of the appreciated rupee by the Millowners' Association who did not join forces with the Indian Merchant's Chamber and the Currency League when the latter fought the battle of the ratio with Government. Mr. Birla refers to all the disastrous results which have emanated from the wrong and ill-advised policy of Government, to which we referred on Wednesday. He considers that there are three alternatives before Government to maintain the value of the rupee and place funds at the disposal of the Secretary of State for India. We must sell our holdings of silver in very large quantities and further deflate the currency or we must borrow in England or we must fall back upon the Gold Standard Reserve or adopt all the three means together. Each one of these alternatives is, however, fraught with danger and Mr. Birla is perfectly right when he says that the time has come when after an impartial review of the whole situation Government must decide whether it would not be advisable to cry halt at this stage and allow the exchange to take its natural course. Mr. Birla holds the responsible position of Presidentship of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and as such his words are charged with a meaning and importance all their own. We wish at the same time that he had not stopped here but had proceeded to emphasise the urgency and vital necessity of Government establishing a real Gold Standard and currency. We have too long played with makeshifts. It is now high time that we had realities.

Mr. Birla in his thought-provoking speech refers to another question with which the industrial community of this city will be faced soon. Mr. Hardy has in his report turned down the proposal for substituting specific duties in place of "ad valorem" duties, as they are neither desirable from the point of view of administration nor are they essential for protective purposes. This is good so far as it goes; but, unfortunately, the danger of the introduction of Imperial Preference has not disappeared as yet. It is against this that Mr. Birla opportunely sounds a tocsin of alarm. He observes that while the country will not tolerate any duty based on a principle of differentiation even in the interests of the cotton industry it is vitally essential that an extra uniform "ad valorem" protective duty should be imposed. His reasonings and suggestions which we shall examine on another occasion need to be borne in mind by the millowners before they decide on their course of action.

OFFICIALS & UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS.

—:o:—

We published on Wednesday a letter from "A Graduate" who referred to what he described as a semi-official whip issued by Drs. Meldrum and Moos and Mr. Hamill regarding the elections to the Syndicate and the Academic Council which are to take place at to-day's meeting of the Senate of the University. We regret that, through a printer's mistake, Mr. B. J. Wadia's name was printed as one of the signatories instead of one of the selected candidates. We have no doubt our correspondent had no desire to comment in any way on the merits of the candidates. The point about which he was concerned and about which we have no doubt the public is concerned, is the propriety of a publicist of Mr. Munshi's standing allowing his name to be put on what is, to all intents and purposes, an official ticket. Mr. Hamill, whose letter we gladly publish elsewhere, has wholly missed the point. Mr. Munshi's merits are well-known and he needs no certificate from Mr. Hamill. Canvassing by way of a ticket or otherwise, so long as it does not exceed the bounds of propriety and so long as it is clearly understood that the electors are free to dispose of their votes as they like, is permissible to members of any public institution. But past experience of University elections has shown that when a ticket is issued by high officials, it is considered by official members of the University in the light of what "Another Graduate" very appropriately characterises as a "fiat from Government quarters". It is, therefore, that issuing of tickets by officials is regarded as improper by those who are anxious to respect the independence of members of the Senate who happen to be Government servants and they are naturally surprised that a wideawake person of Mr. Munshi's experience of public life should depend for his success on official whips.

EXCELLENT MOVE.

—: o :—

It is good news that workmen's organisations in India and Japan are preparing to hold a conference of Asiatic workers next spring to discuss the questions inscribed on the agenda of the Workers' Conference at Geneva next year. We hope Bombay will be selected as the fittest place for holding such a conference, as organised Labour has already made its voice felt in the Western Presidency. The objects of the conference, according to a Geneva message, will be to secure equal treatment for all workers, improvement in conditions of work and wages of labour in Asiatic countries, and, what should be regarded as a most important consideration, also to secure the adoption of "International Social legislation to combat excessive imperialism and capitalism." The latter object can be gained only by the workers in Asiatic countries forming themselves into a strong Asiatic Labour Federation. At present their representatives at international conferences in the west find themselves far too much under the domination of the solidly organised white Labour Parties whose outlook in foreign affairs is as imperialist as that of the capitalist class whom they fight in their domestic politics.

"UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS".

—: o :—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to the letter of "A Graduate", published in your issue of the 4th instant I am afraid you have done more than one serious injury to Messrs. Munshi and colleagues running under Government colours for the Syndicate Stakes. Mr. Munshi is, as he is proud of asserting to all and sundry, a "practical" man, sir; and to practical men what matters is the advantage of the moment. He wants to be on the Syndicate; because he honestly believes that unless he is on that body the entire University will go to the dogs. Now, if, in his search for a seat on the Syndicate, Mr. Munshi finds the Indian, or non-official element unable to provide him with the quota of suffrages, he will have no hesitation to make common cause with the official elements with Dr. Moos to plan and manage, and with the Principal Sergeant Major Mr. Hamill to drill and discipline, and secure uniform marching in step by the official or semi-official cohorts. What business, I ask, is it of "A Graduate" or any other whether Mr. Munshi finds his salvation in the official camp, or chooses to be damned with the non-official? He must have certainly lent his name to the official wire-pullers with his free consent; for people like Messrs. Hamill and Meldrum are not such silly geese as to find themselves faced with a direct 'dementi' from the aggrieved and indignant Mr. Munshi for the wilful and unauthorised use of his name on the official ticket. And as Mr. Munshi in his superior wisdom and practical common sense has chosen to ignore any other considerations while he is seeking a seat on the Syndicate, what is it to "A Graduate" or any one else, I ask, to ask if Mr. Munshi needs to make an open confession, or has been accorded a plenary indulgence and a complete absolution? Personally, I can find no other answer but mere envy.

The interesting part of the letter you have published lies, however, not in the inclusion of Mr. Munshi's name on the official whip, but in the authority and implications of that fiat from Government Quarters issued by Messrs. Moos, Meldrum and Hamill. In form, they only suggest. In fact they are dictating; and it is no part of a lover of peace and order, like myself, to advocate that such polite orders of superior officers should not be implicitly and unquestioningly obeyed. "A Graduate", Sir, may suggest some such incipient revolt. But let me tell him that if any of the official bloc in the University Senate listens to his insidious suggestion, he will soon find that the fate of a recalcitrant will be his. A Professor and a Fellow of the University, under the old order of things had dared to vote at a Dean's election against his official superior, and in favour of one he really thought to be the better man of the two. The matter was promptly made a case of departmental discipline, the big-wigs and brass hats were invoked and provoked, and the recalcitrant Professor had to go packing,—to some

(Continued on page 3.)

SECOND INTER-UNIVERSITY CONFERENCE.

IMPORTANCE OF MEDICAL RESEARCH.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

III.*

The ideals of University organisation and work need very much to be defined by some competent authority like the Indian Universities' Conference. If you scan the resolutions of the Second Conference rather meticulously, you will, I fear, be disappointed in this regard. The only resolutions and discussions that could, with any legitimacy, be described as relating to the basic ideals of University life and work, are those concerning Research. Indian Universities have yet to cast off their worn-out slough of examining machines, at least the older ones among them. And the more recent ones, though teaching institutions in the form of their organisation, have yet to develop traditions and collect material-human as well as other—to justify the claim to be teaching institutions in the higher stages of learning, or in the less popular aspects of general culture.

POST-GRADUATE RESEARCH.

Post-graduate research in all departments of science and learning is an instance in point. Indian Universities have now begun to have departments of post-graduate studies and research. But the record of this research, such as it may be, its co-ordination and utilisation the Universities have still to provide for. The Conference did well in reaffirming the proposal of the first Inter-University Conference, regarding the constitution of a Central Advisory Board for Scientific Research, in requesting the Government of India to provide funds to give effect to the same and in inviting the co-operation of the Indian Science Congress in the matter. If India is to keep pace with the rapid development which is going on in every branch of science in the West as well as in the Far East, and to make her own contribution to it, it is high time that some such co-ordinating authority was formed to promote co-operation among Indian Universities in higher scientific studies and research and to advise the Government of India from time to time generally with regard to the promotion of scientific research in the country. Such a Central Advisory Board for Scientific Research should comprise the heads of scientific departments of the Government of India and a representative of Science nominated by each of the Indian Universities, by the Indian Institution of Science and by other recognised Institutes of Science. It is unfortunate that this recommendation of the first Conference made no headway partly because the Universities themselves were not prepared to make any financial contribution for the purpose. With the reaffirmation of this resolution at the second Conference, it is hoped that the Inter-University Board will be able to obtain the co-operation both of Government and of the Universities in the carrying out of this much-desired object. With the precedent of the recent creation of an All-India Council for Agricultural Research, the Inter-University Board should not find it difficult to carry the Universities and Government with them in organising a similar Central Advisory Board for Scientific Research.

SINEWS OF WAR.

But how far would the creation of such a Central Advisory Board carry us in our search for scientific progress and our desire to have contributions in that behalf by Indian talent? The need for the sinews of war is unquestioned, and to that extent, the request to the Indian Government to provide funds is a refreshing reminder of the duties of Government that remain to be properly discharged in this country. But the Indian Government have their own prejudices and peculiarities to gratify in such matters, as will be evident from the account of the fight over their proposal to establish a Central Medical Research Institute at Dehra Dun. How far, then, can the Universities rely on Government assistance in their duty to promote scientific research? And in this we comprise not an iota of their duty in respect of preserving and promoting our national culture in the arts and graces of life. The resolutions of the Universities' Conference contain not a word about this serious need-not even when they concern themselves with appropriate courses for women students. If they need must mention Domestic Science separately, might they not have made a passing allusion to the Fine Arts? That shows how the Universities take their own task. I mention this only in the hope that the next Conference may deal better with such matters.

A HINT.

The greatest fight took place at the Conference with reference to the location of the Central Medical Research Institute, and the organisation of the Medical Research Department. Government seem to be bent on locating the Institute at Dehra Dun, in spite of the unanimous opinion of the independent medical profession throughout the country to the contrary. The Conference opposed such a location on a semi-hill station, and passed a resolution requesting the Government of India to appoint a small Committee with representatives of the Medical Faculties of Indian Universities on it, to report on the most suitable University Centre for locating the proposed Institution. This implies that the only fit place for a Research Institute is in association with a University. It is to be hoped that the powers-that-be will take the hint and retrace steps before it is too late.

I. M. S. MONOPOLY.

The present anachronic system of reserving a large number of posts in the Research Department for the members of the Indian Medical Service was also discussed at the Conference and adversely commented upon. For, it has no doubt happened in the past—and there is no guarantee that it will not happen in future—that officers for the Research Department were often recruited from the members of the Indian Medical Service who had no previous research experience of any consequence to their credit. The result was that large salaries were paid to these officers during the period they were initiated into the very rudiments of research. Such an unpardonable waste of public money would occur in no other country, least of all in England, which would always insist on obtaining the full value of the money spent on officers in terms of research done. Moreover, the exigencies of service required these officers to shift from place to place at short intervals. In consequence, the little work they may have done in one place was generally lost either for the time being, or in some cases, even for ever. The Haffkine Institute, Bombay, changed its Directors eight times during the course of the last nine years. The Research Institute at Rangoon changed four Directors in eight years. The same might be said of many other Medical Research Institutes in the country. Under such circumstances, how can we expect any substantial, genuine research being done by such officers? How can there be a continuity of policy in regard to the Research Institute? Has not the time come now when the Central Legislature might look more carefully into such avoidable and needless waste of public money?

NO RESERVATION.

Taking all these points into consideration, the Conference resolved that no appointment in the Medical Research Department should in future be reserved for members of any Service, 'qua' service. It also did well to insist that the Selection Board for recruitment in the Medical Research Department should have representatives of Medical Faculties on it. Likewise it recommended that the Membership of the Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association should include representatives of the Medical and Science Faculties of the Indian Universities. Finally, the Conference recommended that the Government of India should institute or assist in instituting Medical Research Fellowships in the different Medical Colleges and Hospitals to assist and promote medical research in the country.

REPRESENTATION IN CENTRAL LEGISLATURE.

The Conference passed several resolutions which demand, for their execution, legislative action. All this action they ask for arises out of some basic conception of the cultural needs of the Country. And who so competent to urge such needs before the country's representatives as the elect of the Universities of India? The representatives of Indian Universities have, I believe, a seat in their local legislature; but so far they have none in the Central or National Legislature. Why do not the Universities require the omission to be rectified? The commercial and industrial interests in the Country are asking for special representation at the time the Countrys' Constitution is on the eve of radical revision. Are not the Universities important "interests" enough to demand some such special recognition for themselves in the Central Legislature of the Country?

CREDITABLE RECORD.

Taking it, as a whole, the work done at the Second Universities' Conference makes a fairly creditable record. The Universities' consciousness is growing. And they

(Continued on page 3.)

*Previous articles appeared on 4th and 5th instant respectively.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Thunder On The Left.

The MacDonald Government are not likely to pull on harmoniously with the Left-wing of the Labour Party in the Commons but the thunder on the Left will not be so overwhelming as to crash the Cabinet down. The thunder was very much in evidence during the debate on the Unemployment Insurance Bill, when Miss Bondfield declared that she "must steel her heart against any amendments". The amendments moved by the Left-wing members were defeated, but Mr. Wheatley's fiery outburst that if defeated now, "he would damn in the country those who defeated him" loses much of its sting, as it savours of personal pique. Mr. Wheatley was Minister of Health in the MacDonald Cabinet of 1924 but was not given office this time. With his mordant wit and emotional appeal which moves the House, Mr. Maxton the leader of the Left-wing, can make things uncomfortable for the Cabinet but he is shrewd enough not to overdo the role of the obstructionist.

The Crushing Burden.

An idea of the huge and crushing burden the American Taxpayer has to bear to foot the bill for the defence of his country is given in the annual message to Congress by President Hoover. He remarks that he is much concerned at the growth of expenditure in America on national defence, over 730,000,000 dollars being earmarked in the budget for this purpose, a sum which "exceeds the expenditure of the most militarised nations in the world". He has high hopes that the Five Power Naval Conference will succeed in checking this mad race after bigger and still bigger armaments. But the race will not cease unless each of the Five Powers concerned frankly put their cards on the table and succeed in arriving at a schedule which will indicate the maximum strength of armaments for defence purposes which each one of them should be allowed to have. It should be considered an infraction of the desire to maintain peace, a kind of infraction of the Kellogg Pact for any one of them to exceed this maximum.

Haileyan Speculations.

Sir Malcolm Hailey, profound scholar and clever political casuist as he is, was in his element in delivering the Convocation address to the University of Allahabad on Saturday last. A careful perusal of his sonorous periods makes one wonder, however, whether his object did not lie in exhorting his audience to remember that self-government was a difficult thing to attain, a very very complex problem to solve. He warned the young graduates of the danger of "being absorbed entirely in the present or the immediate future" The Governor of the United Provinces would have them realise "the need of more sustained thinking on issues which are vital to ultimate development". We can assure him that the youth of India do realise the need of "sustained thinking" and also of concerted action but the thinking and the action naturally relate to an issue repugnant to the Hailey type of British administrators, the issue of Swaraj which Indians consider "vital" for the "development" of their land.

Snapping Their Fingers.

Lord Danesforth initiated a discussion in the House of Lords on Wednesday on the speech of Mr. Blyth, a member of the Irish Free State Cabinet, in the "Dail Eireann" regarding the right of appeal to the British Privy Council. Lord Reading and others who took exception to the attitude of Mr. Blyth who had said that that the Irish Government no longer desired that appeals from the Free State should go up to the Priyy Council, were like old aunts snapping their fingers. The position was rightly put by Lord Carson when he reminded their lordships that the Dominions had the right to say that they no longer wanted appeals to go to the Privy Council. His points, however, was that in the case of Ireland the "right to appeal" was embodied in the Anglo-Irish Treaty. But when the Free State Government insists upon a change in this regard in the Treaty will Britain dare to pick up a quarrel with it on that account?

Fait Accompli.

Irate Husband:—"If, as you say, some fool proposed to you before we married, why didn't you have him?"

Wife:—"I did".

The World of Sport.

HINTS FOR RACEGOERS.

Horses Likely To Pay For A Following.

With the progress of the season, events have begun to fill better and thus on Saturday a lengthy card of nine events will present backers with several knotty problems.

* * * *

The two divisions of the Bhuleshwar Plate should see splendid racing. Backers will do well to remember that TA'AMA was finishing on at his first attempt last week. He should be thereabouts.

* * * *

MUYASSAR planted and thus gave no indication whether he has made the promised improvement since the close of the last campaign. He is a light framed youngster and not quite furnished as yet. Watch him.

* * * *

ABRASH is stated to be the sire of Pasha. His son bears a striking resemblance to him.

* * * *

VITA was running on better than most of them in the race won by Fakri Pasha last week. In a bright gallop, Nusserwanjee's pony should be troubling the best.

* * * *

Jennings fancied the chances of LE TOUQUET last week and I have an idea he will be trusted again on Saturday.

* * * *

NOBILITY likes a distance of ground and is working well enough to be in with a chance in Division II of the Bhuleshwar Plate.

* * * *

Remember PASHA had all the bad luck when last engaged. Malone will probably make an attempt to retrieve some of the money lost on the grey.

* * * *

Keep an eye on HARSAK. He has a liking for the Mahaluxmi Course.

* * * *

An early winner should be NIX. This colt is in the care of Bence who makes few mistakes these days.

* * * *

My note-book records:—ROSE OF PERSIA steadily improving. Must run prominently.

* * * *

CLIFTON ABBOT might be the first winner in the Kolhapur jacket. A following is advised for the Abbot's Trace colt.

* * * *

PICTOU is very well in at the weights in Ellesmere Handicap and ought to win.

* * * *

Byramjee will send RIYAD II very fit to the post for the Vihar Plate, Division II.

* * * *

MANJI is expected to figure prominently in the same race. His Iraq form is impressive.

* * * *

A stirring finish is anticipated for the X'mas Plate. Half a dozen of the runners take the eye. Note: WOOLWORTH KING, BIRDWOOD.

* * * *

BASATSKI should about win the Jevington Plate. Just failed to do the trick when greatly expected on the opening day.

* * * *

SINHAGAD, if judiciously ridden, should be in the money. He strikes one as being nicely to hand.

* * * *

ROBERT, AMIJ and LION should make the finish of the Vihar Plate, Division I, interesting. The first-named has been galloping like a winner recently.

BOMBAY RACES.

—:o:—

Winter Meeting: 3rd Day.

ACCEPTANCES.

The following are acceptances for Saturday's races. The first race starts at 1-45 p.m.:—

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III.

Yuvaraj (late Umayish) 9-2, October 8-13, Jurwa 8-13, Abrash 8-11, Ta'am 8-11, Injeman II 8-10, Arcadia 8-10, Sinnan 8-10, Al Basil, 8-10, Prince Alfred 8-8, Vita 8-6, Talia 8-4, Splendid 8-3, Come Along 8-2, Fehaimi 7-11, Muyassar 7-8, Mint Master 7-8, Thirthar 7-7.

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III.

White Gold 9-3, Khali Khan 8-3, Silver Dawn 9-3, Sialkot 9-1, Herbert 9-1, My Hope 9-1, Maroosh 8-10, Plassey 8-10, Le Touquet 8-10, Money Maker 8-10, Rosefield (late Kaiser) 8-10, Dillas 8-8, Raham 8-8, Muttar 8-8, Nobility 8-6, Yafar 8-6, Amanra 8-6, Sabab 8-6, Tiar 8-2.

THE VIHAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 350.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Othello 9-10, Tigris 9-0, Pasha 8-13, Golden Ball 8-13, Wednesday 8-12, Ahnaf 8-10, Red Flag 8-11, Birbal 8-10, Haboob 8-9, Harsak 8-8, Selman 8-7, Orange Prince 8-6, Gentle Prince 8-2, Zummar 8-1, Mahboob 8-0.

THE EXNING PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Classes III and IV.

Lady Luck 9-0, Henrietta 8-12, Qui Vive (late Santa filly) 8-11, Verdant Green 8-11, Some Lady 8-10, Rose of Persia 8-6, Orphan Maid 8-6, Cavern 8-3, Nix 7-12, Mantilla 7-4.

THE ELLESMERE HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750.

A Handicap for Horses 3 and 4 years old only in Classes II and III.

Halim 9-6, Desert Sun 9-0, Spanish Wish 8-13, Kilderkin 7-6, Bright Story 8-10, San San 8-4, Clifton Abbot 8-0, Qui Vive 8-1, Pictou 8-0, Shining Star 7-12.

THE VIHAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,250; second, Rs. 750; third Rs. 350.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mashalla 9-0, Saifulzaman 8-12, Mahdoor 8-11, Ferdinand 8-10, Kayid Saud 8-9, Sultana 8-7, Yeldrum 8-8, Cardinal 8-6, Asad Pasha 8-6, Hamoud 8-5, Good Time 8-4, Riyad II 8-4, Shailan 8-2, Manji 8-1.

THE X'MAS PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Classes I and II.

Deltos 9-8, L. S. D. 8-7, Vesington Planet 9-6, Eastern Essex 8-12, Flying Steve 8-5, Wrigley's Gum 8-5, Sermon 8-5, Birdwood 8-4, Saxpence 8-4, Pobieda 8-3, Woolworth King 8-2, Puffin 8-1, Cul de Sac 8-1.

THE JEVINGTON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; and third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Classes II and III.

Crisdolia 9-7, Maybar 9-7, Basatski 7-11, Co-respondent 9-6, Dark Blue 9-5, Kishore 9-3, Ismet 9-1, Cheerful Gift 8-13, Sinhagad 8-5, Bell's Hill 8-13, Spanish Wish 8-12, Loose Moments 7-12, Prose and Verse 7-4.

THE VIHAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 4,500; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 750.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Avar 9-6, Robert 9-5, Amij 9-3, Jodi 9-2, Khalil Beg 9-1, Zeebar 9-0, Radha'a 8-13, Maneck Beg 8-8, Amar 8-7, Shamsuzzaman 8-4, Lion 8-4, Noman 7-12, Adwan 7-10, Khumayssa 7-5, Telafar 7-4.

PARSIS SUCCESSFUL DEFENCE.

(Continued from page 1).

with the opinion of the fielding side. Fortunately in Mr. Dongre he more than met his match and the umpire is to be congratulated on the restraint he exercised in the matter.

STONEWALLING.

In the exuberance of their enthusiasm and consequent bitter disappointment there were some who condemned the umpires and went so far as to criticize the defensive and stonewalling tactics adopted by the Parsis. At the time that the incident occurred the batting side had a very remote chance of making the runs, and their only salvation lay in playing out time. Even if they did sit on the splin and refuse to take runs, their tactics were perfectly consistent and in keeping with more august institutions abroad. In the circumstances it was the correct game, and the result justified the tactics adopted. As a consequence of this there were one or two instances in which runs were not taken, despite the fast that opportunity offered, and for this the Parsi skipper cannot be commended. Later on when Gandhi came in single were not taken on account of that player being unable to run. It is a moot point whether an otherwise unfit man should have been included, but the idea that runs were not taken on purpose was afterwards dispelled when Kapadia and Nariman stepped out to the bowling and played some fine shots.

THE PARSIS SUCCEED.

Gandhy was dismissed at twenty-to-five and their Nariman joined his skipper. As events proved this youngster was to justify his inclusion in the team. Putting up a fine defence he helped his skipper to play out time. A few minutes before the end Meyer dropped a difficult catch from Bahadur and then all chances of getting the Parsis went by the board. As the game drew to a close excitement increased, and when the Parsis succeeded in their endeavour it exceeded all bounds. It had been a great finish and the Europeans had gone down fighting bravely. Theirs had been a superhuman effort which certainly deserved success, but, as the saying goes, the next best thing to winning well is losing well. The Parsis will now meet the Hindus in the final and a needle match should ensue.

As expected a large crowd had turned out to witness the final day's play in the European-Parsi match on Thursday morning. Hosie and Horton, the overnight batsmen, scored a single apiece off Marshall who came on to bowl from the Bori Bunder end, and then the skipper stole the next over with a hard run single. Vajifdar conceded a single to Hosie who crossed over to pull Marshall for a brace. A chop into the gully realized a single and Horton repeated the stroke in the same over. Runs came in quietly after this until Hosie had a narrow escape from being run out, another run resulting from the overthrow. A fine drive by Horton produced three runs and the rest of Marshall's over proved unproductive. 250 was hoisted when the batsmen took a run for a leg bye, and then a lucky snick saw the ball roll for four. When his score was 68, Hosie was dropped in slips by Nariman off Vajifdar's bowling. Horton took a risky single and then Hosie cut Marshall neatly to the pavilion. At the other end Horton stepped in front of a bumper and hooked it to leg for three runs. The batsmen were playing daring cricket every available run being scored and the cricket at this stage was very interesting. Horton earned applause when he smacked Marshall to the square boundary.

Thirty five runs had been scored in twenty five minutes. Hosie turned Vajifdar to leg for a brace and in the same over he hoisted 280 on the board by clumping the ball to the pavilion. He then crossed over by sneaking a single off the last ball. Hosie had got his eye in by now and runs came in quickly.

HOSIE'S CENTURY.

A hard drive sent Marshall to the long boundary and though he missed the next ball with a terrific swing to leg, he glanced the following one neatly to leg and completed the over with a graceful stroke into the gully for one. Hosie carried his own score to 95 with strokes for two and one, and at this stage he lost his partner who skied Vajifdar to Mehta, that fielder making no mistake (295-5-38). It had been a brilliant partnership which had produced 115 runs in 70 minutes. Armitage joined Hosie who reached his century by betting Palsetia—who had come on at the north end—to the boundary and following this with a single. He had been at the wicket exactly an hour in collecting his runs. Armitage did not stay long for Kapadia whipped his balls off when he stipped out to Vajifdar. (303-6-2).

EUROPEANS DECLARE.

The Europeans were wasting no time in coming out. Almost before the retiring batsman had left the pitch, Cadogan was there to take his place. This batsman was clear bowled by the first ball he faced. (303-7-0.) Hewetson ran out to replace him and opened with a leg shot for four. Both batsmen were bent on scoring fast. Hosie glanced Palsetia for three and then each batsman drove him for two. At 314 Hosie declared the innings closed after it had lasted four hours and ten minutes. It had been a magnificent effort and the Europeans had paved the way to a possible victory. The Parsis were now left to make a score of 270 runs in about as many minutes for an outright win.

PARSIS BAT AGAIN.

—:o:—

A QUIET BEGINNING.

A tense atmosphere prevailed when F. Kapadia and Kalapesi came out to begin the Parsi second innings. Meyer was entrusted with the attack from the Gymkhana end and Kapadia scored the first run by snicking him into slips. At the other end he took a single off Behrend, who then appealed unsuccessfully against Kalapesi, and the rest of the over passed quietly. With a glance to leg Kapadia obtained two runs on Meyer. Kalapesi cut Behrend for a like number and Kapadia turned the other bowler to leg nicely for one. In this over Meyer conceded a no-ball. Very cautious batting characterized the cricket now and the next over produced only one run. Four successive maidens followed, Kapadia breaking the monotony with a glance for a single. The wicket was showing pronounced signs of wear and clouds of dust flew at every stroke.

The first decade had meanwhile being hoisted after half an hour of batting.

KALAPESI OUT.

At this stage Behrend handed over the leather to Longfield whose initial over was unproductive. Three successive maidens followed and then in playing a defensive stroke off Meyer, Kalapesi gave an easy chance to Cadogan who made no mistake. (10-1-2) The retiring batsman had been at the wicket for forty five minutes. Colah succeeded him and pulled Meyer to leg for a single. This carried him across to face. Longfield. A dull spell was broken by Kapadia who glanced Meyer for a single. Longfield was maintaining a good length and so far had sent down four successive maiden overs. Colah missed Meyer with a hefty drive and then recoved a life at one when he skied the ball behind the wicket and was dropped by Stephenson. Three runs in all were scored for the stroke. At the other end he played Longfield to leg for a brace followed by a single. Two more singles caused 20 to appear on the board after an hour's batting. Armitage came on to bowl at the Gymkhana end, Colah playing out a maiden over from him.

EFFECTIVE CHANGES.

After two more maidens Cadogan replaced Longfield and his second delivery completely beat F. Kapadia. (20-2-8). The retiring batsman had made a stand for an hour and a quarter. Palia filled the vacan place at the crease.

Behrend was brought on at the Gymkhana end and in his first over had Palia declared l. b. w. (21-3-1). Mehta was next man. In Colah snicked Cadogan for four and the new batsman opened his account with a glance for a single. Colah then returned a soft one to Behrend who unfortunately fell in an attempt to reach back for the ball. Colah then celebrated with a four to leg. The lunch interval arrived with the score board

(Continued on next page.)

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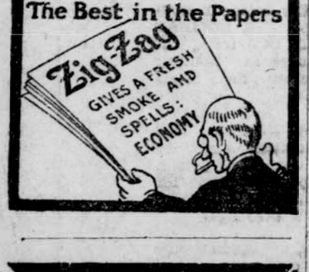

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PARSIS' SUCCESSFUL DEFENCE.

(Continued from previous page.)

reading 30 runs, Colah and Mehta being 17 and 1 respectively.

FRESH DISASTER.

An early start was made after the lunch interval the teams coming out at a quarter to two. Steady batting continued but at 55 Cadogan was again successful Meyer holding Colah in the slips. (55-4-24) Vajifdar succeeded him but did not stay long. Before he had opened his account he was dropped by Armitage in the slip off Cadogan. He celebrated the "fresh lease of life" by scoring a four but in the same over gave Hosie a catch in the slips which was safely held (64-5-4). Marshall joined Mehta who glanced Meyer for four and then ran four for a stroke through the slips.

Marshall broke his duck when he turned Cadogan to leg for three runs. A single gave place to a drive for three by Mehta and 80 came up on the board amidst applause. Meyer sent down a no-ball but Mehta obtained two runs by turning it to leg. A change was rung on at the Police court end where Longfield came on in place of Cadogan. His first over was unproductive and then Mehta hooked the other bowler for four. Longfield sent down another maiden over. At the south end Behrend took over from Meyer and sent down a wide ball to Mehta. The same batsman then glanced him for a single, giving Marshall the opportunity of playing out the over. Off Longfield Mehta scored another four which he followed up by lifting the ball to the long boundary. Marshall then had a narrow escape when Meyer failed to hold a red-hot one at short leg. Behrend's leg-trap had nearly succeeded. This gave Mehta the bowling, and with a clean drive he sent the fast bowler to the off-boundary, the first century coming up simultaneously. Soon after this Longfield broke the partnership when he bowled Marshall (103-6-6).

AN UNPLEASANT SCENE.

The Parsi skipper came out to join Mehta who greeted him with two leg shots for two and four. The youngster was playing with masterly confidence and runs came in quickly. He reached his half century by cutting Behend through the slips for three and enthusiastic cheers greeted his achievement. Placing his men well out Hosie brought Armitage on to bowl but Mehta was not to be drawn and the over passed quietly. B. Kapadia was facing the bowling very nervously indeed and never inspired confidence. Mehta, when he got the chance sent Armitage to the off for two with a crisp drive. Quiet play followed and then Kapadia created a diversion by cutting Longfield for four. A little later a curious incident occurred which created a great deal of comment. Bahadur played the ball and then Armitage dived forward and brought off what looked like a certain catch. An appeal was made. The bowlers umpire refused the claim, as did his colleague. Hosie then approached the bowler's umpire and after a little discussion the game proceeded. It was afterwards said that the ball had rebounded off Hosie's boot and that before it had touched the ground Armitage had held it.

MEHTA OUT.

Cadogan was brought on again but the batting had become slow again. (120-7-55). A few strokes were played to leg but the batsmen refused to run. Soon after this Mehta was held in the slips by Hosie off Meyer's bowling. (120-7-55). He had played a brilliant game and was given a wonderful ovation.

S. N. Gandhy joined his skipper and settled down to his typical stone-walling. The batsmen had determined not to take any runs and though Gandhy glanced the ball twice neither of them stirred out of his crease. Meyer in his exasperation sent a full toss straight at Gandhy's head and to the amusement of all that batsman ducked under it. No runs were scored with the exception of some obtained as the result of no-balls sent down by Meyer. Tea time arrived when the score was 123.

A VERY INTERESTING POSITION.

Longfield and Behrend had charge of the attack when the game was resumed after tea. A vicious bumper by the latter struck Gandhy in the head and there was a slight delay. Kapadia relieved the monotony by driving Longfield to the boundary with a fine drive. By glancing Behrend to the boundary Gandhy opened his score. With a cut for four Bahadur increased the score, and then a full toss by Meyer was well pulled to the leg boundary by Gandhy, 140 coming up on the board. Longfield took on from Behrend and was promptly hit to the long boundary by Gandhy. In putting his pads to a straight one, however, he was declared l. b. w. (144-8-12).

THE PARTNERSHIP.

With a little over half-an-hour left the game was in a very interesting position when Nariman joined his skipper. Bahadur obtained a single and Nariman played out the over. Meyer conceding a no-ball. In Longfield's next over Bahadur had a narrow escape when Meyer just failed to hold a very difficult low catch. After a spell of subdued batting Nariman took a single off Meyer and then hit Longfield for two successive fours. Kapadia obtained a single off Cadogan—who had come on at the maidan end—and Nariman followed this with a nice leg shot for two. Terrific excitement prevailed and every ball played or unplayed was greeted by a stentorian "Played". Kapadia hoisted 160 by lifting Longfield to the pavilion and then Fido walked on to the field getting down at leg to watch the proceedings with interest.

THE PARSIS GET THERE.

At the pavilion end Longfield gave place to Armitage and Kapadia dispatched him to the on-boundary with a fine square cut. He stole the next over with a single and crossed over to play out a maiden from Behrend. Excitement was at its height when Bahadur faced Behrend in the last over of the match. This was a maiden and the Parsis had played out time to win the match on the result of the first innings.

It had been a fighting finish and unprecedented scenes of enthusiasm ensued. A huge crowd of Parsi enthusiasts resorted to the pavilion amidst demonstrations of joy.

EUROPEANS (1St Innings).

R. J. O. Meyer, b B. K. Kalapesi	10
R. E. H. Hudson, c H. Vajifdar b Palestia	5
A. L. Hosie, b Kalapesi	30
J. W. A. Stephenson, c B. Kapadia, b Palsetia	6
T. C. Longfield, b Kalapesi	14
L. L. Armitage, c Palsetia, b H Vajifdar	3
K. Horton, c B. K. Kalapesi, b H. Vajifdar	2
R. H. Hewetson, c B. Kapadia b B. K. Kalapesi	13
S. W. Behrend, not out	36
A. L. Spens, b S. Palsetia	8
Extras	14
Total	141

Falls of wickets:—1 for 16; 2 for 20; 3 for 34; 4 for 68; 5 for 75; 6 for 75; 7 for 76; 8 for 82; 9 for 95; 10 for 141.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
S. Palsetia	23.5	10	42	3.
B. K. Kalapesi,	18	6	45	5.
H. J. Vajifdar,	19	11	19	2.
P Palia	4	1	20	0.

PARSIS (1St. Innings).

F. E. Kapadia, l.-b.-w. S. W. Behrend	49
F. K. Nariman, b S. W. Behrend	2
S H. Colah, c A. L. Spens, b R. J. O. Meyer	15
S. N. Gandhy, l.-b.-w. T. C. Longfield	5
H. J. Vajifdar, c R. H. Newitson, b T. C. Longfield	40
B. E. Kapadia, c and b R. J. O. Meyer	9
N. D. Marshall, c A. L. Spens, b T. C. Longfield	18
P. Palia, not out,	9
Purviz Mehta, b T. C. Longfield	9
B. K. Kalapesi, c S. W. Behrend b R. J. O. Meyer	1
S. Palsetia, b T. C. Longfield	0
Extras	29
Total	186

Fall of wickets:—1 for 3; 2 for 25; 3 for 49; 4 for 114; 5 for 140; 6 for 161; 7 for 169; 8 for 181; 9 for 185; 10 for 186.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. J. O. Meyer	26	9	56	3
S. W. Behrend	17	5	43	2
T. C. Longfield,	17	4	48	5
E. L. Armitage	3	0	10	0

Meyer bowled 8 no-balls.
Behrend bowled 2 no-balls.

EUROPEANS.—(Second Innings).

R. J. O. Meyer c B. Kapadia b Colah	35
R. E. H. Hudson B. Palsetia	51
A. L. Hosie (Capt.) (not out)	10*
K. Horton c Palsetia, b Vajifdar	38
E. L. Armitage st. B. Kapadia b Vajifdar	2
E. Cadogan b Vajifdar	0
R. Hewetson (not out)	8
J. W. A. Stephenson did not bat.	
A. L. Spens did not bat.	
Extras	10
Total (Declared for 7 wkts.)	314

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Palsetia	27	4	78	1
Vajifdar	25	4	69	3
Kalapesi	15	2	53	0
Colah	5	0	31	1
Nariman	2	0	8	0
Marshall	14	0	65	2

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 141; 2 for 141; 3 for 172; 4 for 180; 5 for 295; 6 for 303; 7 for 303.

PARSIS (2nd Innings.)

F. E. Kapadia, b. E. H. Codogan	8
B. K. Kalapesi, c. E. H. Cadogan, b. R. J. O. Meyer	2
S. H. Colah, c. R. J. O. Meyer, b. E. H. Cadogan	24
P. Palia, l. b. w. S. W. Behrend	1
Purviz Mehta, c. A. L. Hosie, b. R. J. O. Meyer	25
H. J. Vajifdar, c. A. L. Hosie, b. E. H. Cadogan	4
N. D. Marshall, b T. C. Longfield	6
B. E. Kapadia, not out	23
S. N. Gandhy, l. b. w. T. C. Longfield	12
F. K. Nariman not out	11
S. Palsetia, did not bat	
Extras	22
Total (for 8 wkts.)	168

Rall of wickets:—1 for 10; 2 for 20; 3 for 21; 4 for 55; 5 for 64; 6 for 103; 7 for 190; 8 for 144.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M.	R.	W.
R. J. O. Meyer	31	13	43	2
S. W. Behrend	15	6	32	1
T. C. Longfield	24	15	35	2
E. L. Armitage	9	7	7	0
E. H. Cadogan	15	6	29	3

R. J. O. Meyer bowled 10 no balls.
S. W. Behrend bowled 1 wide ball.

Physical Condition Of Parsis.

—:o:—

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION WELCOMES DR. MUNSIFF'S SUGGESTION.

The Council of the Parsi Central Association at their meeting held on September 24, had passed a resolution—welcoming the valuable suggestion made by Dr. Jamshyd Munsiff, Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay, in his lecture on Social Customs and Race Degeneration delivered in Bombay on 30th July for holding an inquiry into the physical condition of the Parsi Race and they requested Dr. Munsiff to take all necessary steps for the purpose. Dr. Munsiff has recently sent a reply to the Association informing them that the matter is receiving his earnest consideration.

At Home To Bombay's Mayor.

—:o:—

MR. NISSIM ON IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION.

—:o:—

The Bene-Israel community in a meeting held on Sunday last, at Noor Bag, Mazagon, expressed their great joy on the unique honour that was conferred upon Mr. Meyer Nissim by his being unanimously elected to the Chair of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. It was a representative gathering.

Mr. Solomon (Solicitor) made a speech detailing the connection of Mr. Meyer Nissim's family with the Bene-Israel community for generations past.

Mr. Meyer Nissim made a suitable reply, in the course of which he said:—

I am pleased to observe that my election as President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has given you such genuine satisfaction. I wish to assure you that my pleasure in occupying this high office is enhanced when I think that I belong to the Jewish community—a community which is very much in the minority in this country and the members of which have very little opportunities of political aspirations. However, it is gratifying to know that our community, though small in numbers, has yet on occasions powerful backing and strong support from the other communities as I have experienced in my career. As Mr. Moses has rightly remarked the office of President of the Corporation though apparently an enviable one, is not in the reality any bed of roses.

Reference has been made to the Israelite High School. I am a member of the Committee of this School. I have no doubt that you are aware that the school is doing very useful work and I have no hesitation in declaring that several members of the Committee are devoting their best time and attention in placing the School in a position to continue its usefulness. In this connection our best and most grateful thanks are due to Sir Elli Kadouri, K. C. B. for his princely donation of £7,000. The advantages of education are so apparent, especially now when India is striving for rapid political advancement, I am sure that every member of the community will do his utmost to support this School and create other similar institutions for the educational advancement of the community.

GUJARAT PROVINCIAL LADIES' CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

TO BE HELD AT AHMEDABAD.

The Fourth Session of the Gujarat Provincial Ladies' Conference (Mahila Parishad) will be held in Ahmedabad on Sunday (8th inst.) at 1 p.m. at the Dr. Motibai Kapadia Hall, Madhavbag under the presidentship of Shrimati Indumati Diwan.

Allahabad—The Chief Justice and Justice Sen allowing the Government appeal at the Allahabad High Court sentenced on Thursday to five years' rigorous imprisonment, Beli Shah Gilani, Managing Agent of the Dehra Dun-Mussoorie Electric Tramway Company, Ltd. (in liquidation) on charges of criminal breach of trust, the aggregate amount misappropriated on four different occasions being over Rs. 1,10,000.—Free Press.

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LOCAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Rather Quiet Tone.

SMALL BUSINESS.

GROUNDNUTS.
Bombay, Dec. 5.

There was limited enquiry which caused some weaker tone and prices declined to Rs. 10-13 Marmagoa Port for Coromondal quality. Bombay bold prices are also quiet at Rs. 10-7-6. There were few sellers.

LINSEED.

About 100 to 200 tons business was put through. To-day there was absence of buyers.

COTTONSEED.

Although the market is quiet there was better enquiry for Cawnpore quality. It seems that there must be some export demand.

ARGENTINE LINSEED MARKET.
Liverpool, Dec. 4.

Buenos Ayres says think might be advisable to take profit on advance:—

February	20.05 —.50
March	20.10 —.55

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.
—:o:—
Liverpool, Dec. 4.

December	9.5 plus 1-1/4
March	10.1-1/4 plus 3/4
May	10.4-1/4 plus 1/4

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.
—:o:—
Chicago, Dec. 4.

Dec Option	1.20 —1-3/4
Mar Option	1.36 —2
May Option	1.39-7/8 —1-7/8

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
—:o:—
Bombay, Dec. 5.

Castorseeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 49/6, Highest Rs. 49/12, Closing Rs. 49/11/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February, Opening Rs. 52/12, Highest Rs. 52/13, Lowest Rs. 52/11, Closing Rs. 52/12.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.
Ex. Godown, Bombay.
Bombay, Dec. 5.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 524 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 120 per ton.

STOCKS & SHARES

Rather Steady Market.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

The Bombay Stock Exchange ruled rather steady and prices show small improvement in mill shares. Tata Steel shares ruled steady and Dfds. after opening at Rs. 168/12, closed at Rs. 270/-. Tata Hydros and other miscellaneous shares were quiet. In view of the holidays operators are not inclined to enlarge business and the market is keeping quiet but steady. To-day's closing quotations were as under:—

Cotton Mills.—Ahmedabad Adv. Rs. 335; Apollo Mills Rs. 2-12; Bombay Cotton Rs. 152-8; Bombay Dyeing Rs. 720; Century Rs. 296-4; Central India Rs. 457-8; Colaba Land Rs. 137-8; Crescent Rs. 83-2; Dawn Mills Rs. 485; E. D. Sassoon As. 5-1/4; Elphinstone Rs. 6; Ebrahim Pabaney Rs. 127-8; Edward Sassoon Rs. 65; Fazulbhoy Rs. 515-10; Finlay Rs. 98-12; Gokak Rs. 150; Hindustan Rs. 1,850; Indian Manfg. Rs. 1,200; Indore Malwa Rs. 371-4; Kastoorchand Rs. 8-10; Khatau Rs. 83-12; Kohinoor Rs. 155; Lakshmi Rs. 1,470; Madhowji Rs. 28-12; Maneckji Petit Rs. 1,100; Morarji Rs. 700; Model Nagpur Rs. 75; Mysore Rs. 153-12; New Great Rs. 167-8; Pearl Rs. 307-8; Phoenix Rs. 327-8; Premier Rs. 2; Sassoon Silk Rs. 61-8; Simplex Rs. 41-4; Sholapur Rs. 3,110; Swadeshi Rs. 387-8; Swan Rs. 93-12; Tata Mills Rs. 20-4; Vishnu Rs. 2,430.

Hydro & Electric.—Ahmedabad Electric Rs. 132-8; Andhra Valley Ordy. Rs. 696-4; Andhra Valley Pref. Rs. 1,035; Bombay Tram Ordy. Rs. 137-8; Bombay Tram Pref. Rs. 64; Karachi Electric Rs. 151-4; Surat Electric Rs. 125; Tata Hydro Ordy. Rs. 1,207-8; Tata Hydro Pref. Rs. 1,080; Tata 8 per cent Deb. Rs. 106-8; Tata Power Ordy. Rs. 560; Tata Power Pref. Rs. 1,042-8.

Banks.—Imperial F. Paid Rs. 1,320; Imperial P. Paid Rs. 321-4; Bank of Baroda Rs. 77; Bank of India Rs. 95-8; Bom. Prov. Co-op. Rs. 60; Central Bank Rs. 16-12; Eastern Bank Rs. 88; Union Bank Rs. 3-4-3/4;.

Cement & Manganese.—Bundi Cement Rs. 16; Central Ind. Mng. Rs. 5; Gwalior Cement Rs. 90; Indian Cement Rs. 247-8; Katni Cement Ordy. Rs. 190; Katni Cement Def. Rs. 665; Shivrajpur Rs. 15-4; Punjab Cement Rs. 10-12; United Cement Rs. 63-8.

Railways.—Ahmedabad Prantej Rs. 820; Amritsar Patti Old Rs. 113-12; Amritsar Patti New Rs. 57; Central Provinces Rs. 87-8; Dhond Baramati Rs. 97; Guzerat Rs. 80; Hoshiarpur Doab Rs. 81; Larkhana Rs. 88; Mandra Bhon Rs. 70; Mymensing Rebate Rs. 97; Mymensing Gtd. Rs. 96; Pachora Jamner Rs. 85; Sara Sirajgunj Rs. 79; Sialkot Narowal Rs. 89; Sind Light Rs. 62; Tapti Valley Rs. 668-12; Upper Sind light Rs. 82.

Miscellaneous.—Alcock Ashdown Rs. 305; Br. Burma Petrol Rs. 4-13; Bombay Burma Old Rs. 757-8; Bombay Burma New Rs. 271-4; Bombay Steamer Rs. 208-12; Bombay Telephone Rs. 54-4; Bombay 8-1/2 per cent Deb. Rs. 55-8; Indian Bleaching Rs. 108-12; Jupiter Insur. Rs. 11-2; Mackenzies Rs. 115; New Ind. Insur. Rs. 19-10; Port Canning Rs. 580; Scindia Steam Rs. 10-14; Tata Const. Rs. 37; Tata Iron & S. Ordy. Rs. 62-2; Tata E. Def. Rs. 270; Tata 1st Pref. Rs. 138-8; Tata 2nd Pref. Rs. 78-4; Tata Oil Rs. 12-12.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
—:o:—
Bombay, Dec. 5.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67-13.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/10.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs 90/4.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 76/13.

4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/10.

4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86/8.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/4.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97/8.

6 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95/12.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/3.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/1.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100-7

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/7.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/7

6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105/8.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8.

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/13.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103-4.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.

FORWARD RATES.—17th December settlement 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67-12/6, 5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 101/0/6.

Tone of market:—Quiet.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

New York Futures 6 To 15 Points Lower.

SOUTHERN HEDGE SELLING

Bombay, Dec. 5.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures during the early part advanced but later on declined on Southern Hedge Selling and bearish privae crop estimates. January was quoted 17.56, the highest rate at the opening while the lowest 17.34 was reached at 2-56 p.m. The market closed at a net decline of 6 to 15 points.

The New Oriens Cotton futures market closed at a decline of 10 to 12 points. Liverpool market opened at a rise of 11 points and closed 10 to 7 points higher. Both Egyptian and Empire Cotton futures closed at a rise of 11 to 12 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Hentz:—"Weather continues unfavourable for picking, market has no general tendency but are of the opinion that bearish features have been decounted, expect general tendency to be upward and would prefer operating on the bull side."

Liverpool:—"Market developed strength on encouraging American cables and is discounted poor Bureau report; crop estimates are being reduced."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co. "Bureau expected slightly under 15 millions."

Messrs. Gruning and Co.:—"Market developed strength on encouraging American cables. The market is discounting a poor Bureau Report. Crop estimates are being reduced."

Marke early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, but reacted later on Southern hedge selling and bearish crop estimates.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Dec. 4.

January	17.40
March	17.71
May	17.93
July	18.05
October	17.90
Middling Spot	17.50

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Dec. 4.

December	17.21
January	17.31
Middling Spot	17.28

NEW YORK.
New York, Dec. 4.

New York. 10-45 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

January	17.44
March	17.74
May	17.99
New York. 11-55 a.m.	
January	17.45
March	17.74
May	17.99

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Dec. 4.
Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	49,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	29,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 4.

	Opening	Closing
December		9.31
January	9.37	9.35
February		9.35
March	9.45	9.43
April		9.44
May	9.54	9.52
June		9.52
July	9.58	9.57
August		9.56
September		9.54
October	9.53	9.52
November		9.50
December		9.50
January, 1931		9.49
Middling Spot		9.65

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Dec. 4.
Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	250

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 4.

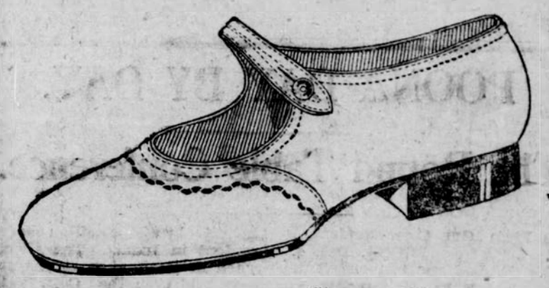
Scinde, Fully Good	5.85
Scinde, Fine	5.90
Scinde, Superfine	6.15
Bengal, Good	5.40
Bengal, Fully Good	5.85
Bengal, Fine	5.90
Oomra, Fully Good	6.63
Oomra, Fully Good	6.95
Oomra, Fine	7.25
Broach, Fully Good	7.55
Broach, Fine	7.90
Broach, Superfine	8.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 4.

January	13.95
March	14.16
May	14.36
July	14.56
November	14.66
December	14.66
Sakellaridis, F. G. F., Spot	14.69

PARENTS!!

THE feet of your Children deserve special care. Sound feet are essential for good health.



		Sizes	Rs. as.
Black Calf	... ...	7-10	3-12
" "	... ...	11- 2	4- 8
Brown "	... ...	7-10	3-12
Brown "	... ...	11- 2	4- 8
Light Brown(Short Vamp)		7-12	3- 0
Brown Glace Kid	...	4- 7	3- 8
" "	...	7½-10	4- 8
" "	...	11-2½	5-12
Black "	...	4- 7	3- 4
" "	...	7½-10	4- 4
" "	...	11-2½	5- 8

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Soap and water and ordinary cosmetics alone are useless, something more is required. Mercolized Wax gently massaged into the skin imperceptibly dissolves away the old skin, and brings out all the beauty of the clear fresh complexion underneath.

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OF
SITARAM BUILDING—HORNBY ROAD.

INDIAN COTTON CROP NEWS.

—:o:—

LAYALPUR.

Daily arrivals are about 125 Bales of Sindh, American and Bombay Padtar rate is Rs. 345/- Deshi Cotton arrivals daily are 200 Bales and Bombay Padtar rate is Rs. 240/-.

ONKARG.

Daily arrivals are about 350 Bales and Bombay Padtar rate is Rs. 345/-.

KHAMGAUM.

Daily arrivals are about 400 Bales and Bombay Padtar rate is Rs. 281/- per cdy.

ARVI.

Arrivals are free and daily amounts to about 800 Bales. Fair demand Bombay Padtar rate is Rs. 303/- per cdy.

CHANDOSHI.

Daily arrivals at this station are about 150 Bales.

ABOHAR.

Daily arrivals 400 Bales.

TANDLIWALA.

Daily arrivals are 50 Bales Fair demand.

YEOTMAL.

Daily arrivals about 800 to 1,000 Bales. Bombay Padtar rates Rs. 280 to Rs. 285/- per cdy.

KHANDWA.

Daily arrivals about 1,000 Bales good demand. Bombay Padtar Rs. 280/-.

RATLAM.

Daily arrivals about 100 Bales. Quality vary considerably. Best Bombay Padtar Rs. 360/-. Middle class from Rs. 330 to Rs. 340/-.

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1929.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

The Round Table Conference.

From Our Correspondent.
POONA, Dec. 4.

Mr. D. L. Kanade, more familiarly known in Maharashtra as Dinkar Shastri Kanade, delivered a very eloquent speech under the auspices of the Provincial Congress Committee, yesterday in the Shivaji Mandir under the presidentship of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar on the living subject of "Dominion Status and Round Table Conference". Mr. Kanade had made himself famous by his learned lectures on Russia and Bolshevism delivered last year in the Tilak Vidyalaya. He had given a taste of his wide and deep study of current politics and naturally a large number of students had gathered to listen to his discourse.

He spoke for full one hour and a half. At the outset, he traced the history of the term Dominion Status and said that it was capable of several meanings. Its implications had been expanding under the free of circumstances. So much so that, the Irish Free State was repudiating the authority of the Privy Council, that Canada had appointed her own ambassadors to various independent countries, and so on. Till 1906 Indian demands had no name. Some then uttered the wod Swaraj, others said Home Rule, and now at Madras Independence was declared to be our goal.

KEEPING INDIAN MARKET SAFE.

He then closely analysed the situation in England that induced the Labour Cabinet to declare Dominion Status to be the goal of India. He described how the unemployed ranks in England were swelling and her industries were going down, her markets in the world and and in the Empire were being captured by other newly risen nations like Germany. To keep at least the Indian market safe, this attempt to placate India politically was undertaken by the British Government. Maintenance of industries and employment of the labourers were the only important problems before the British Government. This fact was helped by the conditon of discontent in India. The Viceroy when in England must naturally have told even the Conservatives that the younger sections of the population were going beyond the control of Mahatma Gandhi. This the lecturer said, must have induced the Conservatives even not to move a vote of censure against the Prime Minister for his Indian policy.

Lastly, he advocated participation in the Round Table Conference. He refuted all the arguments against participation. To the Independencewallahs he said that they had waited for so many months and that they might wait till the Round Table Conference was over. Some objectors wanted the British Government to come over to India for the R. T. Conference. But he replied to them that, if they were powerful enough even the R. T. Conference would be held in India. Some put in, he said, that the leaders would be trapped in the Conference. The lectureer said that, they must have faith in the leaders. If strong nationalists went into the Conference, even the Liberals and other Government men would feel ashamed to put forth a lesser Demand of Swaraj. He strongly appealed to all people not to weaken the leaders by withdrawing their support to them. The leaders' demands would be depreciated if it found by the British people that they have little or no backing in India.

APPEAL TO YOUTH.

He addressed a word to the youth who are keen on Independence now. They must be ready to defend the Independence. It was a disgrace that the Secretary of State for India should pronounce Indians to have been found unfit for Air Service. The lecturer pleaded the youth must come forward and go to foreign lands and qualify themselves in several branches such as military education, rifle-practice, air-navigation, and others essential in these days.

The president thanked the lecturer and the meeting dispersed.

Col. Lane-Fox's "Conversion?"

ANNOUNCES RETIREMENT FROM POLITICS.

FLUTTER IN SIMONITE DOVECOT.

LONDON, December 4.

Colonel Lane-Fox, a member of the Statutory Commission, and Conservative Member for Barkson in the Commons and a relative of Lord Irwin has announced his intention to retire from politics. Colonel Lane-Fox has written a letter to the Barkson Conservative Association that they must now find another candidate to take his seat in the Commons.

Explaining his decision, Colonel Lane-Fox says that owing to pressure of public work he has been unable to attend to the duties connected with the management of his estate as well as to other duties developing on him in connection with his family. He also finds that the expenses of the London establishment which a Parliamentary career involves as well as the subscriptions which a Member of Parliament is expected to contribute are very heavy items of expenditure totally disproportionate to the Parliamentary salary. In the circumstances, Colonel Lane-Fox says he has considered it right to retire.

A RUDE SHOCK TO SIMONITES?

In this connection it may be mentioned that according to lobby gossips, Lord Burnham had depended on all his three Consevative colleagues to back him unreservedly in any stand that he might take in regard to Indian reforms, both in the Simon Commission and outside. But subsequent to Lord Irwin's arrival in England on leave, it was discovered that Colonel Lane-Fox had been converted to a more, Liberal viewpoint in regard to Indian affairs with the result that Lord Burnham who relied on a clear majority in the Simon Commission found himself reduced to a minority. Tory circles which stand for strong man's policy in Indian affairs have not been able to forgive Colonel Lane-Fox for his conversion. This it is said completely refutes wild stories circulated in interested circles that Mr. Wedgwood Benn had fallen from grace because of his militant stand against Lloyd George and Co., in Commons on Indian debate and that Mr. MacDonald's letter to Mr. Baldwin signified his open censure of Secretary of State for India. According to well-informed circles Mr. Wedgwood Benn and Mr. MacDonald will stand by each other whatever be rise and fall of party fortunes. Mr. Wedgwood Benn, it is stated, will raise at the London Naval Conference rights of India to a navy of her own under Dominion Status.—Free Press Beam Service.

Madras—Air Marshal Sir Geoffery Salmond arrived in Madras on Wednesday afternoon by aeroplane on an inspection tour of the Presidency.—A. P.

"PURDAH" TO REMAIN.

—: o :—

NADIR SHAH'S PROCLAMATION TO AFGHANS.

Reorganization Of Army

The text of Nadir Shah's proclamation, now available, makes interesting reading.

It specifically lays down that the "Purdha" will be maintained in Afghanistan in accordance with Islamic law.

As regards prohibition, while orders are very strict for its observance by Afghan nationals, the King has excluded foreign subjects from its operation.

The army reorganization, "hashu nafri" system, introduced by Amanullah, is abandoned and recruitment is to be at the free will of the inhabitants or on a tribal basis, but the greatest importance is attached to the adequate defence of the country.

Nadir Shah assures the nation that "the present Government is ready and prepared to protect the independence of Afghanistan and to place friendly views before the States with which there are treaties."

He mentions his desire to establish trade relations, among others, with Great Britain, Persia, Italy, France, Russia, the United States of America, Belgium, Germany and Japan, and he forecasts the opening of a railway in Afghanistan with the least possible delay and the working of mines and the building of irrigation canals.

As for the proposal to constitute a national assembly, he says that national delegates will shortly arrive in the capital when a selection will be made in accordance with the practice which prevailed in the past. He lays down that ministers and officials will be responsible to these representatives.—"Pioneer."

PARSI WEDDING IN BOMBAY.

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A fashionable Parsi wedding took place in Bombay, on Wednesday, when Mr. Jehangir Rustom Vatchagandy, son of Mr. Rustom Vatchangandy, proprietor of the "Sanj Vartaman" was married to Miss Silla H. Parakh. The religious part of the ceremony took place at Mehr Hall, Napean Sea Road, in the morning, while a largely attended reception was held at Albless Baug, Girgaum, later in the evening. A large and distinguished gathering was present at the reception. The Governor's band was in attendance.

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BOMBAY PRESIDENCY YOUTH CONFERENCE.

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The Hon. Secretaries of the Bombay Presidency Youth Conference write:—

"The long-expected Youth Conference now meets definitely at Ahmedabad on 14th and 15th inst. (Saturday and Sunday). Babu Subash Chandra Bose will preside.

The Conference hopes, under the illustrious leadership of Sit. Subash Bose, to give a valiant lead to the whole of the country in its fight for freedom by putting a definitely militant programme to fight the forces of Imperialism, Capitalism and orthodox nationalism. It will be the duty of the Conference to declare in clear terms. The voice of Young India regarding the sweetly worded statement of Lord Irwin and the gradual surrender to the moderate tendency in the Congress ranks.

Calcutta—Speaking on the centenary of the abolition of "suttee" Sir Charu Chandra Ghose recalled the circumstances which had led to the abolition of the evil practice by Lord William Bentinck then Governor General, and added that the Sarda Act of 1929 was apostolic descendent of Regulation 7 of 1829 passed by Lord Bentinck rendering the custom of suttee illegal.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD MILL DISPUTE.

—: o :—

UMPIRES' AWARD.

"Improvement In The State Of Industry.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 4.

Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal Mohanlal Zaveri to whom the question at issue between Ahmedabad Mill Owners and Mill operatives in respect of resoration of cut in the wages of mill hands made in 1923 was referred as Umpire, to-day, gave his reward, recommending an increase of 8 per cent. in the case of spinners and 5 per cent. in the case of weavers from the 1st January 1930.

In the course of a lengthy award, he observes, "Looking at the state of the industry and the circumstances under which the cut was imposed, I do not see any ground to characterise it as either unwarranted or unjustified. That depression was there was a fact, but that would not stop Labour from raising the question of enhancement of wages whenever they think the industry is in a position to afford it. What was justified in 1923 might not be so in 1929. If the circumstances have changed for the worse, a cut might be necessary if for the better a proportionate enhancement might be demanded. As to whether there has been any improvement or not the parties, naturally differ. Broadly speaking I do find that there has been an improvement in the state of the industry. In the words of the Tariff Board, Ahmedabad has steadily improved its position since 1923. The prolonged strike in Bombay benefited Ahmedabad to a great extent. The reopening of Mills in Bombay may have just at present increased the stock on hand of Ahmedabad Mills, but it cannot be said that things would not adjust themselves and that the industry would not regain its normal condition. I am unable to hold that the state of the industry would not warrant a small increase in the wages of the workers. I find that the worker does not get enough wages to enable him to maintain a suitable standard of living and he can ask his employer to pay him wages which would enable him to do so." He observes that spinners are paid comparitively lower wages than weavers."—A. P.

MERCHANT SHIPPING AND DOMINION LEGISLATION.

—: o :—

Conference Issues Unanimous Report.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The Conference on the operation of Dominion Legislation and Merchant Shipping has issued a unanimous report which will be submitted to the reepective Governments. Publication of the report has been deferred until it has been considered by the Governments.—Reuter.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE DECREPIT!

—: o :—

Dr. Voronoff Visits Bombay.

COLOMBO, Dec. 5.

Dr. S. Voronoff, the well-known exponent of rejuvenation, left Ceylon yesterday for Bombay.—A. P.

INDIAN TEXTILE WORKERS.

—: o :—

NATIONAL FEDERATION FORMED.

NAGPUR, Dec. 4.

Representatives of textile unions present here, at a meeting, unanimously agreed to form a National Textile Federation for India. A committee was appointed with Mr. Shiva Rao as Chairman and Mr. Bakhale as Secretary, to draft a provisional constitution which will be circulated to the various textile unions for approval.

UPHOLDING DIGNITY OF AFGHANISTAN.

—:o:—

WHY NADIR ACCEPTED THRONE.

Shahwali Khan's Departure For London.

PESHAWAR, Dec. 4.

Sardar Shahwali Khan, the conqueror of Kabul and Minister-designate to the Court of St. James, accompanied by Sardar Ahmedali Khan, Minister-designate to the French Republic, with their families and suites crossed the Frontier yesterday at Torkilan at 1-45 p.m. They were received by General Milward, Commanding the Landikotal Brigade, Lt.-Col. W. A. Garstin, the Political Agent, Khybar and Khan Bahadur Sheikh Mahbubalikhan, late Oriental Secretary to the British Legation at Kabul. Soon after their arrival, 15 guns were fired, after which the party drove to Landikotal, where they had luncheon at the Landikotal Mess with General Milward. The party reached Government House, Peshawar, at 5 p.m. and were received by the Hon. Sir Norman Bolton, the Chief Commissioner, Mr. H. A. F. Metcalfe, the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar, and other officials.

A DINNER PARTY.

After tea at Government House, Sardar Shahwali Khan and party drove to the Circuit House where purdha arrangements had been made for the families to the Afghan plenipotentiaries. At night a dinner party was given by Mr. M. A. Hakim, a personal friend of the Royal family at Dean's Hotel, where Sir Norman Bolton, the Chief Commissioner, Mr. H. A. F. Metcalfe, the Deputy Commissioner, Sir Abdul Qaiyum and others were present.

Madam Shahwali Khan and Madam Ahmedali Khan, with their children, left Peshawar by the Frontier Mail to-day, accompanied by Sardar Ghulam Ahmed Khan, son of the late Ali Ahmed Jan. The former will be going straight to Bombay, while Madam Ahmed Ali Khan will be breaking journey at Delhi and then proceed to Meerut to join her parents there. Both ladies were seen dressed in modern Western fashion, but they were waring black silken veils Later the two Sardars shifted their residence to Government House where both are staying as the Chief Commissioner's guests.

NO KHILAFAT ADDRESS.

It appears that the local Khilafat Committee changed its mind with regard to presenting an address of welcome to the distinguished visitors. As a result, some half a dozen Khilafatists interviewed Sardar Shahwali Khan in their private capacity to-day. After taking tea at the Islamia College to-morrow, Sardar Shahwali Khan will be entertained at a dinner party at Government House. The two Sardars and their suites will leave Peshawar on Friday for Bombay by the Bombay Mail.

Sardar Shahwali Khan stated that King Nadir Khan had appointed him Ambassador in London, his elder brother, Abdul Aziz Khan (now in France) as Ambassador at Moscow and his nephew Ahmed Ali Khan as Ambassador at Paris. He further stated that King Nadir Khan's underlying policy in selecting members of his own family for those posts was based on their full knowledge of the situation in Afghanistan and its needs. Theirs was a sacred mission, namely, to uphold the dignity of Afghanistan and bring her into line with other independent powers.

NADIR'S UNPARALLELED SACRIFICE.

When reminded of King Nadir Khan's solemn promise, given in Peshawar in the presence of the Sardar, namely, that he was not going to Kabul with any personal motive but with the sacred mission of saving his country from bloodshed, the Sardar replied that the King had never promised, but had simply expressed a desire to withhold himself from ascending the throne. He said King Nadir Khan had remained true to his words till the last but when he was requested persistently by the grand tribal jirga, he had no alternative but to bow before the country's demand, which action, according to the Sardar, showing King Nadir Khan's unparalleled sacrifice. His action, he said, was in the best interests of Afghanistan because if King Nadir Khan had abstained from accepting kingship, none could imagine what would have been the fate of the country, which would have been ablaze from end to end.

REORGANISING AFGHANISTAN.

Questioned about the present situation in Afghanistan, the Sardar stated that King Nadir Khan's supremacy had been acknowledged by all tribes without exception, and now there was peace and order in Afghanistan. It had never felt happier. King Nadir Khan, he said, was busy making strenuous efforts to reorganise the country.

Asked about the execution of Bachcha-e-Saqqa inspite of King Nadir Khan's promise of safe conduct, the Sardar said that he and his brother had pardoned Bachcha in their private capacity for all his sins against their person and their families, but certainly they had no right to forgive him for the atrocities shown to the people. His execution was carried out not under the Imperial orders, but as the result of the findings of a jirga according to Islamic laws.—A. P.

"RED" PROPAGANDA IN LORDS.

"Diplomatic Recognition Of Soviet Undesirable."

BIRKENHEAD'S MOTION CARRIED.

Lord Thomson Explains Govt. Policy And Pledge.

LONDON, December 4.

Rugby.—The resumption of diplomatic relations with Russia was the subject of debate in the House of Lords initiated by Lord Birkenhead, who called attention to recent Soviet revolutionary propaganda and invited a statement on the policy of the Government and moved a resolution that the resumption of relations at present was undesiable.

Lord Thomson, replying, said that the policy of the Government was to resume normal diplomatic relations with Russia with the least possible delay and at the same time, to safeguard British interests not only in this country, but throughout the world. The Government wanted to contribute to the maintenance of world peace and expand British trade. It was the Government's view that relations with the Soviet Government should never have been broken off. The policy of refusing to maintain relations because they could not accept the promises of the Soviet Government was a policy of despair. It would mean that the present state of affairs would continue indefinitely. Ambassadors had not yet been exchanged and the pledge regarding propaganda had not yet been given. The Government had not renounced, and would not renounce, their right to take any measure they might think necessary to check foreign subversive propaganda from whatever source it might emanate.

Lord Brentford asked whether, in the face of that declaration, if propaganda continued either in Britain or in the Empire, instigated by the Russian Government, their envoy would be sent out again.

Lord Thomson replied: "If it is instigated by the Russian Government, most certainly".

THIRD INTERNATIONAL.

Lord Birkenhead: "Including the Third International?"

Lord Thomson: "Yes".

Continuing, Lord Thomson said that he did not want to leave the impression that propaganda would cease as if by magic. It could not, in the nature of things, with a body like the Third International. Regarding the argument that relations should not be resumed with a country where atrocities and executions had taken place, he said that the Government did not condone atrocities, and regretted the executions; but they believed that the resumption of relations with Russia would tend to diminish the system of executions and atrocities which was still believed to prevail there. "We believe that it is in the best interests of our country to resume relations. We believe that it is absolutely indispensable for the general peace of the world and that is the reason why the Government is undertaking its present policy".

Lord Reading (Liberal) approved of the Government's policy as sound and wise, and in the interest of real security for universal peace. He would have preferred to see an agreement definitely setting down the terms in respect of the relations that were to exist before the exchange of Ambassadors; but he hoped that when conditions were laid down they would be as definite and precise as possible.

SOVIET & CHRISTIANITY.

The Archbishop of Canterbury drew attention to the attitude of the Soviet Government towards Christianity and all forms of religion. He had however received information that there was now a cessation of the more flagrant violations of the elementary principles of justice. He believed that there would be greater chance of securing some alleviation of the difficult position of religious people in Russia if represenations could be made through ordinary diplomatic channels to the Soviet Government.—B. O. W.

Lord Birkenhead's Motion Carried.

—: o :—

LONDON, December 4.

The Lords carried Lord Birkenhead's motion by 43 votes to 21.—Reuter.

LONDON, December 4.

Rugby.—It was stated in the House of Commons, to-day, that no reply had up to the present been received from either the Soviet or the Chinese Government to the British Memorandum calling their attention to the terms of the Pact of Paris and its application to the situation in Manchuria.—B. O. W.

REPLY TO "A QUERY".

Pandit Anandpriyaji, B.A., LL. B., Aryan Orphanage, Karelibag, Baroda, will be happy to receive the three motherless starving children. I hope the "Sympathiser" will take this opportunity and send the boys to him without any further delay.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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(DETAILS ON PAGE 5.)

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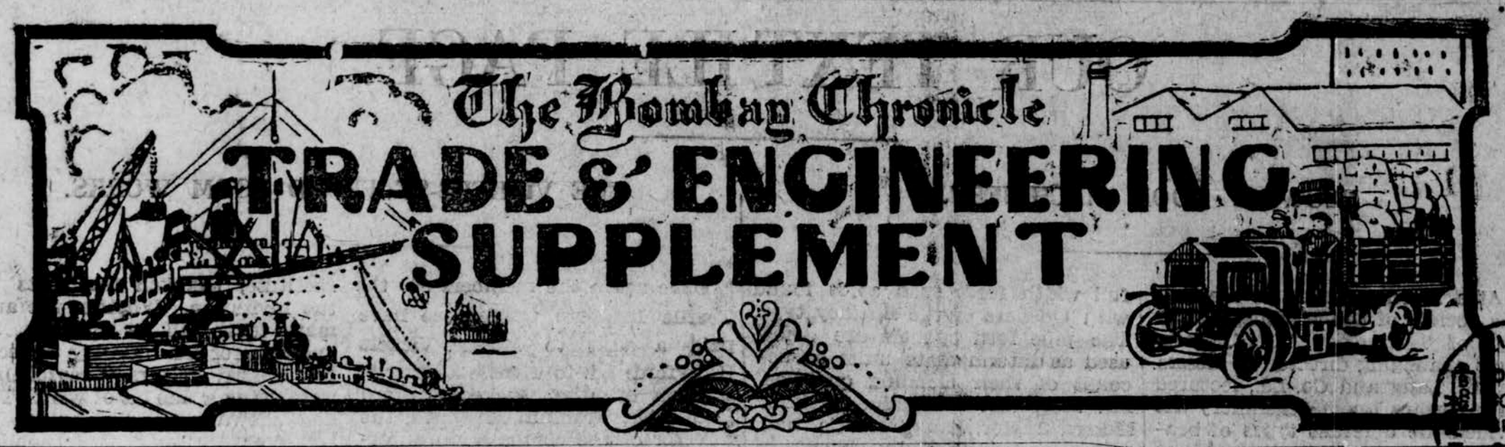

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BOMBAY, Friday December 6, 1929. REGD. NEWSPAPER NO. B 1165.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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IN THIS ISSUE

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A BUSINESSMAN'S DIARY

BY "CHRONICLER."

DIRECTORS' POWERS.

The Shareholders' Association has once again addressed the Government of India,—this time on the restrictions which they propose should be imposed on the sale of a company's undertaking by the directors. They point out to a memorandum of the London Chamber of Commerce, who had asked for a provision in the English Companies Act by which "notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Articles of Association, the powers of the directors shall not extend to the sale of the company's undertaking without the sanction of a general meeting."

But in India,—and India has in these respects only followed the practices of more advanced countries,—the directors act as if they are really the owners of the company. The irony of the the situation lies in the fact that sometimes all the directors put together have not even the controlling shares; and yet they can do with the concern as they think best in the interests of the poor and "ignorant" shareholders. In Bombay certain persons who are only directors or members of managing agency firms of mill companies are as a rule called the "millowners".

The managing agents are more a part of the company than any other shareholders. They are appointed, by themselves, even before the company is formed. They can dictate to the directors if necessary. The formation of Subsidiaries and Alliances is often unknown to the shareholders and equally beyond their control, as no accounts of these holdings and transactions can be enforced.

The greatest invention of modern ages, says a cynic, is not electricity or the power engine but the public company. This is an elaborate arrangement, fully fortified by legal enactments, by which the more enterprising of the public can utilise the money and confidence of others to promote trade which no scientific discovery would have enabled as easily as through a company.

* * * *

LABOUR MISUNDERSTANDINGS.

A most interesting question was raised at the examination of the Mill-owners' representatives before the Labour Commission: were the owners in constant touch with the employees? Once before, at a conference called by the mill-owners to explain the causes of a prolonged labour dispute the same question had been asked. The reply was

(Continued on Page 8.)

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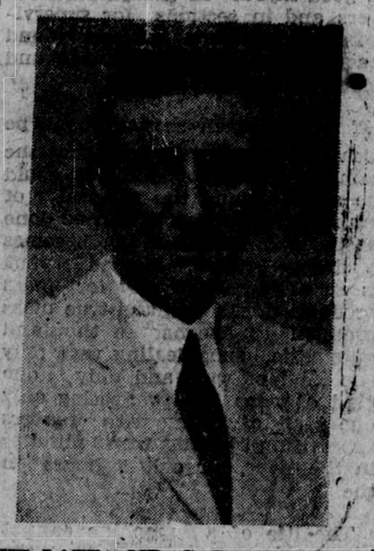
THE LATE MR. C. P. WALLACE.

News has been received of the death recently in England of Mr. C. P. Wallace, a Director of Turner, Hoare & Co., Ltd., of Bombay. Mr. Wallace, who was well-known in Bombay and was a familiar figure in the early mornings and evenings on the, Back Bay sands wih his dogs, proceeded to England in April last prior to retirement, and was laid low with a mysterious affecton of the spine, which eventually caused his death on the 24th of November. He was an Engineer with wide experience in the East, having first visited Bombay in 1904, subsequently touring further East and eventually settling down in an Engineering business in the Argentine. He joined Turner, Hoare & Co., Ltd., in 1914 as a Director. His loss will be felt by a large circle of friends in Bombay among whom he was very popular.



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OUR TEXTILE PAGE.

BLOWING ROOM MACHINERY.

At a recent meeting of the Textile Society of the Manchester College of Technology, Mr. J. Morecroft, managing director of Messrs. Taylor, Lang and Co. Ld., lectured on "Blowing Room Machinery".He divided the different types of beaters into two classes—those that deal a direct blow and those that employ centrifugal force to drive the cotton against cleaning bars. The one time much favoured method of feeding an opener through a pipe and forming a lap in the same machine is now considered out of date. It is now recognised that a lap must be formed after a full width feed, such as is found with Openers of the Buckley type. The pipe feed openers are now used as intermediate units on account of their cleaning qualities. Mr. Morecroft explained how, Messrs. Taylor, Lang, and Co. had maintained successfully since 1875 this principle of the full width feed and much of their success as specialists in the manufacture of Blow Room Machinery is due to the continued use of this principle in the design of their openers. Every maker of such machinery had adopted this practise either wholly or partly.

SCIENTIFIC WEAVING.

Recently Mr. Procter M. Gregg, director of British Northorp Loom Co., Ltd delivered a lecture on "Science in Weaving," dealing mainly with conditions prevailing in Lancashire, before the Blackburn Textile Society.

In the cotton trade in England it was thought quite sufficient to build sheds for looms just big enough to hold the machinery, entirely ignoring the operatives and the production. Automatic machinery required more space than the ordinary power machinery and this was equally true of the automatic loom. There should be enough room for "moving about".

Stoppages in the work should be avoided and then with automatic looms 90 per cent efficiency can be obtained if the production can be kept moving on. This means a good layout—in groups for weavers and in sections for supervisors, with wide passages round each group for the beams, weft and cloth to be kept moving.

If possible, each section should be weaving the same cloth so that the same kind of beams and weft could be supplied and the removal of empty pirns and cloth can be done easily, and battery filling becomes a simple process. A good layout is an absolute necessity for mass production. In England true mass production means a thousand automatic looms dealing with only one kind of weft and only one kind of warp and producting only one kind of cloth; with weavers supervising 50 looms for 40 minutes in the hour, for only 7 hours in the day.

The life of a machine cannot be determined merely by the amount of time it is used. It depends more upon as to when it becomes obsolete. A machine lasts till a better one is in the field. Double shifts do not mean double depreciation. It is sheer waste to go on using even brand new machinery if it be obsolete, for the simple reason that the competing rival will be ahead by using the latest types.

Dealing with the stoppages involved in the working of an ordinary power loom, the lecturer mentioned 14 different processes in the changing of weft. In the first class, when the loom is stopped, are—1) stop the loom 4) release the brake; 3) push the sley back; 4) withdraw the shuttle; 5) put the spare shutlle in the box; 6) start the loom. These first six motions take on an average 4 seconds. Then follow 7) pick up empty shuttle; 8) pull out the shuttle tongue; 9) remove the waste or paper tube; 10) skewer the new cop; 11) pull off a sufficient length of weft; 12) push back the shuttle tongue; 13) suck the weft through the eye or thread it up; 14) put the shuttle in its stand or in its battery in the case of a shuttle changing loom. These latter eight motions take about 11 seconds which gives us altogether 15 seconds every time a weft is changed. But in automatic looms all this done without stopping the loom.

Repairing of weft and warp breakages is another cause of stoppages. The Shirley Institute estimates that about 45 seconds is taken by wrap and 20 seconds by weft breakages. Machinery as would minimise these stoppages is another source of efficiency.

NEW GEAR LOOM DRIVE

It is now generally admitted that the driving of looms by individual electric motors has many advantages, but the general adoption of motor driving does not proceed as rapidly as might be expected. One reason for this is because of the failure of loom users to realise how inefficient an ordinary belt drive is for loom driving purposes. It is certain that in the average mill insufficient care is devoted to the loom drives, and in few cases are the consequences of irregular running realised. It is a bold statement to make, but there is probably more spoiled cloth and mechanical breakdown in the weaving shed due to unsteady running of the loom than to any other cause.

The attention of manufacturers who favour individual motor driving is directed to the latest type of geared motor made by British Brown Boveri, Limited.

This motor is the result of co-operation between the Brown Boveri Company and Machinenfabrik Ruti, a Swiss firm of loom makers. A study of the conditions involved convinced them that advantage was to be gained by eliminating the best altogether, and they concentrated their attention on perfecting an individual motor driving the loom through gear wheels instead of by a belt. The drive was altered and rebuilt many times before the present approved arrangement was evolved. The motor is housed compactly between the side frame of the loom and the fly-wheel on the crankshaft. It is mounted on a strong bracket bolted to the side of the loom. A slot is machined in the casing of the motor and fits over a guide bar on themachined face of the bracket to ensure that the position of the motor is absolutely accurate and that the gear wheels engage correctly. The power is transmitted to the crankshaft of the loom through a positively operated clutch.

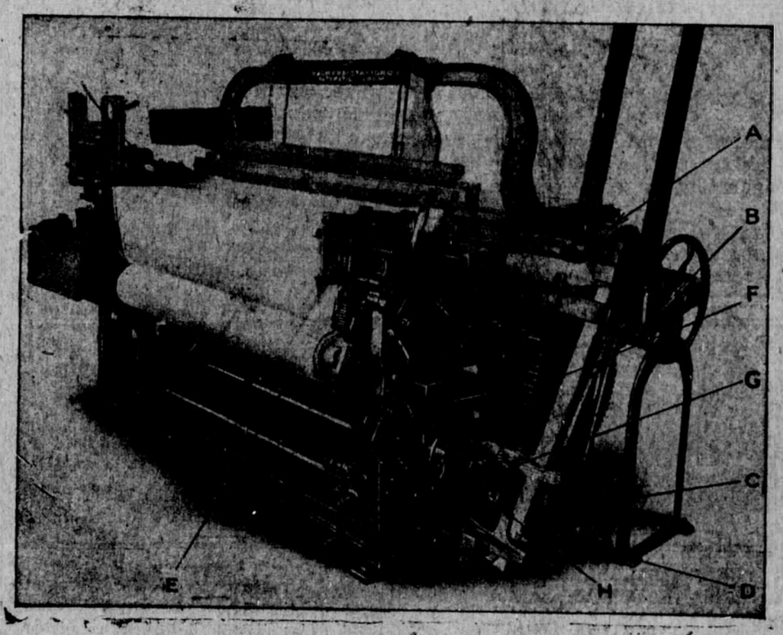
THE VICKERS-STAFFORD LOOM WORKS.

Once again the members of the Textile Institute Conference have paid a visit to Messrs. Vickers (Crayford) Ld. to witness a demonstration of the Vickers-Stafford loom. Mr. Franklin E. Smith, the director of the company, in entertaining the guests, said that the interest shown by them appeared to be world-wide and he had no doubt that "the time is not far distant when the general adoption of automatic looms, which is long overdue, will be universal. We quite realise that the a very considerable amount of internal reorganisation will be necessary in the textile industry during the process of the incorporation of the automatic loom, but the general adoption of automatic looms will make it worth while, and we feel sure will benefit both employer and employee. The modernisation of weaving will stimulate similar activity in other sectiones of the industry."

Mr. Frank Nasmith, F.T.I., chairman of the Council of the Textile Institute, thanked the hosts for the invitation. Whether the automatic loom will be adopted is a question for the industry to decide, but Messrs. Vickers (Crayford) Ld. were doing a fine bit of work. They had shown wonderful initiative and enterprise; their publicity work and propaganda was really admirable.

Mr. S. Schoffiel said that recently he had been visited by a manufacturer from Czecko-Slovakia, who reported that in that country depreciation was allowed to the extent of 12-1/2 per cent and no machine was supposed to last beyond eight years. They had quick running looms and all the latest, improvements. If that was done elsewhere there would have been plenty of money for improvement.

Messrs. Vickers (Crayford) Ld. maintain a demonstration room not only for their own use but anybody wishing to gain instruction on their loom can be allowed to stay as long as he likes.



A Vickers-Stafford Automatic Loom

BELT INSTALLATION.

A good leather belt has a great deal of elasticity. That is why it has the ability to absorb shock loads over a long period of time without breaking down. The manufacturer of quality leather belting takes care not to destroy this very desirable physical property merely to eliminate initial stretch. The initial stretch is that stretch which comes from the leather fibres pulling closer together as the belt is set to the drive. It usually amounts to one quarter inch per foot of belt length. If a belt is carefully put on the initial stretch may be pulled out at one time. Narrow belts less than four inches wide may be cut to allow for the initial stretch, one quarter inch to the foot, and run on to the pulleys. Wider belts should be cut in the same proportion and then installed with clamps and rods to pull the ends together for cementing or lacing. To be sure, the clamp and rod methods takes a little longer but it saves the necessity of other take-ups later on. When a belt is not cut short enough but is installed loosely it is not uncommon to see it taken up four or five times within a few months. If the belt had been properly installed in the first place one take-up would have been sufficient. For instance, if the tape length around the pulleys was 28 feet the belt should have been cut short 28 x 1/4", or 7 inches when installed. If, instead of the one shortening, the belt had been cut 3 inches short the first time, 2 inches the second time, 1 inch the third and 1 inch the fourth time, the belt would have been shortened 3 times more than was necessary and would also have caused the operator to condemn the belt as being "stretchy."

High-speed belts, such as are used on blowers and some woodworqing equipment should be well dressed when installed and permitted to run-in under light loads to fim ber them up. Otherwise the belts are likely to heat up because of the excess friction of the stiff belt as it slips instead of bending and hugging the pulley.

CRUDE SELECTION—ITS RELATION TO CORRECT LUBRICATION.

(By "THE GARGOYLE".)

In any discussion of the subject of lubrication one of the questions most commonly encountered is "From what crude is the oil made?"

It is obvious from this that many have been led to feel that the matter of crude oil type or source is the all-important factor in selecting an oil for any purpose and particularly for automotive engine lubrication. However, while it is indeed true that crude selection is one of the factors involved in the manufacture and application of a lubricating oil for any particular purpose, it is not as simple a problem as it has been pictured.

As a matter of fact, the question "What crude do you use?" has about as much to do with the correct lubrication of a motor car as does the place where the iron ore was mined affect the life of an engine crankshaft. The raw material for a lubricating oil may come from many parts of the United States, or of the World for that matter and the same is true of iron ore. The same crude oil may yield, in varying quantities, petrol, kerosene, lubricating oils of a wide variety, waxes, tar and coke, depending upon the method of refining employed. Iron ore may be made into cylinder castings, brake connections, crankshafts or knife blades. Just as a little difference in the heating and tempering operations change completely the character of a piece of steel, so also may the character of lubricating oils be varied by differences in the refining processes.

This rather homely analogy emphasises the fact that the source or character of the raw material does not of necessity determine the quality of the product. In other words, an oil is not necessarily good or bad because it comes from a certain source or type of crude as many have been led to believe.

In the layman's mind all crudes are divided into two distinct classes viz., paraffin base and asphalt base and depending upon the advertising he has read, he has often come to think that one or the other is the only suitable source for his engine lubricating oil. Very few people, however, even know the significance of the names applied to crude oils.

In the first place the term "paraffin" refers to a series of hydrocarbons—chemical combinations of carbon and hydrogen—in which the molecules are formed by the grouping of the atoms in a certain definite way. Another type of hydrocarbons, formed when the same atoms are grouped in a different way to form molecules, is the naphthene series. Other types of hydrocarbons are the aromatics and the olefins, all formed of hydrogen and carbon atoms grouped in different ways.

The paraffin base crudes are those in which the paraffin series of hydrocarbons predominate; in the naphthene base crudes the naphthenes are present in greatest amount, while there are also "Mixed Crudes" which, as the name indicates, contain large quantities of both types of hydrocarbons. The term "asphalt base" is actually a misnomer, for it refers to crudes which contain asphalt or asphalt bearing crudes, the "bearing" being left out loke the "bearing" being left out like engine. Many paraffin base crudes contain asphalt though in less amount than most naphthene base crudes, so the term asphalt crude has come to be applied to the latter.

This explanation may seem somewhat technical; indeed it must be, but it only emphasises the fact that the terms paraffin base or asphalt base do not define two distinct substances like copper and tin but instead are general classifications under which there may be, and are, wide variations—mixtures if you please, containing hydrocarbons of several different types in varying proportions and with one or the other type more or less predominant.

The impression has also been created that paraffin base crudes are obtained exclusively from the Pennsylvania and Mid-continent of U.S.A. fields. Such is not the case, however, for crudes containing high percentages of paraffin hydrocarbons are obtained from southern U.S.A. oil fields. It is also true that many of the crudes obtained in the northern fields, supposed to yield only paraffin base oils, are of the "mixed" variety and in addition contain many impurities.

With this almost infinite variety of crudes, in fact with wells in the same field producing disainctly different crudes, the question may well be asked—"Isn't there any one best type of crudes?" The answer is most emphatically "No—not for all purposes."

Various types of crudes have their special fields of usefulness. For example, some of the paraffin base crudes when properly refined yield high grade steam cylinder oils. Crude oils from Pennsylvania were the first to be used for this purpose and hence came to be better known than any others on th strength of this fact. The small supply and the large demand for oils of this type is the chief reason for the high price of some of the Pennsylvania crudes Some of the naphthene base crudes obtained from other parts of the United State and of the world give oils of remarkable fluidity at low temperatures and of exceptionally clean burning character. Others which contain other types of hydrocarbons produce exceptionally fine fuels. Hence the importance of knowing the requirements to be met and the limitations of the refining processes when selecting crudes.

There is one fact however which must not be forgotten. To produce a high grade product from a high grade crude, the refining method must be right. It is just as easy to spoil the finest crude by improper treatment as it is to ruin a fine piece of steel by incorrect heat treatment. Hydrocarbons of one form can be broken down and changed into others during the distilling operations, so the fact that any particular crude was used is no guarantee that a high quality product will be the result. In fact, some of the cheapest and most unsuitable automotive oils are produced from high grade crudes of both varieties.

It is easy to see therefore that such a thing as a pure paraffin or pure naphthene oil is a rare thing. Not only must the crude be absolutely free from other types of hydrocarbons but none must be produced in the refining process. Examination of a large number of oils supposed to be purely of one type or the other shows that almost invariably they contain large and widely varying percentages of hydrocarbons of the other types which have been mentioned, a verification of what might be expected when the characteristics of crudes are known but hardly a justification for the claims made for the oils.

In lubricating oil manufacture, it is often important to combine the properties of one particular crude with those of others in order to get the best results. Where there is exact knowledge of the crude character and the effect of the refining processes on it, this can be done without difficulty and to advantage.

Crude selection is not the simple matter that people have been led to think it is and the problem of determining the correct grade of oil for any automotive unit is one for competent engineers.

THE PROBLEM OF OUR OLD BRIDGES.

By R. C. PARIKH, B.Sc. (Lond.), B.E., A.M. Soc. C.E. (France).

The increasing super loads and vehicular and locomotive traffic in the quarter of this century have made the security of old steel structures very doubtful. The loads have in many cases been doubled and tripled. This calls forth expert deliberations on the part of the engineers as the old existing structures cannot be easily demolished and replaced by new ones. A railway company, for instance, that had its bridges built in, say, latter half of the last century cannot lightly think of replacing its old bridges by new ones.

A practice very commonly used by a specialised firm on the Continent is to add new material to the old one, and so bond it with the old material as to make it act as one structure. New steel is added and joined to the old parts by arc welding, and very often the whole is afterwards embedded in concrete. Damaged and cracked parts are removed and replaced by new ones welded to the former. The advanced methods of welding secure the two parts well together. The reinforcement of the concrete is secured by welding to the iron structure.

A series of five new bridges on the Paris Lyons and Mediterranean Railway were thus repaired. The whole thing cost a small fraction of what the new construction would have cost. The plate girders carried round them an intricate form of steel reinforcement to be ultimately covered with concrete.

Sometimes arched steel bridges accidently suffer a damage and a part of the voussoir comes off.

Mr. R. C. Parikh,

This often occurs if the bridge happens to be on a river with heavy traffic on its waters. A heavy barge might damage a portion of the voussoir if it passes too near the banks. Actually, a smaller accident happened near Suresnes in France. It was agreed afterwards that a new and stronger part of the same size as the broken one should be fabricated and joined to the structure by means of arc welding.

Small cracks and light damages offer no difficulty. It is in the case of heavy metallic bridges where a specialised treatment is required. Sometimes a railway track needs to be slightly raised or a small footway is required to be cantilevered for foot traffic on a bridge. A great and substantial saving in time and money is effected if the subject is handled in the right way.

WORKING OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

PRELIMINARY FIGURES FOR 1928-29.

A stock-taking review of the working of railways in India is available from the preliminary abstract of statistics for the Indian railway, for the year 1928-29, which has just been issued by the Railway Board.

It shows that the capital of state-owned railways, which in point of mileage, represent 72 per cent. of all the railway systems in India, increased during the year by 9.8 crores standing at the end of the year at 743.2 crores.

The gross revenue receipts of the state-owned railways were practically the same as in the previous year, viz., 104 crores, but the net receipts were less by 1.4 crores being 37.5 crores against 38.9 crores in previous year.

The number of passengers carried on all railways fell by 3 million (passenger) miles indicating that the average distance travelled by each passenger was greater than in the previous year. This may be attributed to incentive to travel afforded by the reduction in the charge per passenger per mile which, on an average for all classes together fell from 3.47 pies to 3.32 pies, and for 3rd class from 3.25 pies to 3.10 pies, increase in the aggregate distance travelled did not however counter-balance the loss in earnings consequent on a lesser number of passengers being carried; the earnings falling from 39.18 crores in the previous year to 38.25 in 1928-29.

Goods traffic showed a slight improvement, the total tonnage carried having increased from 89.7 millions tons in the previous year to 90.8 million tons in 1928-29. The average yield per ton per mile for all commodities together also increased from 6.08 pies to 6.24 pies which, in spite of a decrease of 13 millions in ton miles, helped to raise the earnings on goods traffic to 71.15 crores as against 69.4 crores in the previous year.

The new mileage opened during the year was 1,282, but the net addition amounted to 1,238 miles, out of which, 1,024 miles were state-owned. The total route mileage at the end of the year was 40,950. The train mileage increased by 5.6 millions and the average cost of working per train per mile fell from Rs. 4 to Rs. 3.95.

THE ELEMENTS OF CONCRETE MAKING.

Concrete Footpaths.

(Reprinted from a pamphlet issued by the Concrete Association of India).

PLACING CONCKETE.

Concrete should be placed in the forms as soon as possible, in no case more than 30 minutes after mixing. It should be deposited in layers of uniform depth, usually not exceeding 6 inches. When placed in the forms, it should be tamped and spaded so as to cause it to settle thoroughly everywhere in the forms and produce a dense mass. By "spading" is meant the working of a spade or chisel-edge board in the concrete and between it and the side of the forms, moving the spading tool to and fro and up and down.

This working of the concrete next to the forms forces the large pebbles or stone particles away from the form face into the mass of the concrete and ensures an even dense surface when forms are removed.

FINISHINIG CONCRETE.

In trowelling a concrete surface it is particularly important that the surface be brought to the required smoothness with as few strokes as possible, since too much trowelling immediately after depositing concrete may result in the formation of checks and hair cracks. Beginners in concrete work are inclined to use the trowel too much in levelling off the surfaces. The concrete should be allowed to stiffen somewhat before final finishing is done. At this stage it will be somewhat plastic and can be trowelled as smooth as desired. Trowelling at this time not only produces a smooth finish but also compacts the surface, improving its wearing qualities.

Floors, walks, drives, etc., which it is desired, should have a smooth yet gritty, non-slippery surface should be finished with a wood float.

In the preceding paragraphs a rather complete discussion of the fundamental principles underlying the proportioning, mixing, placing and curing concrete has been presented. In order to apply these principles on actual jobs the following example has been given in detail.

MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT.

The outline given is for a section of walk four feet wide, twelve feet long and four inches thick. If larger or smaller sections are to be built, the directions in the exercise must be changed accordingly.

Cement; sand; gravel or broken stone; water; oil; wood float; four shovels; mixing board; tamper; straightedge; edger; groovern; wheelbarrow; measuring boxes: two pieces 2 by 4 feet 6 inches long, four pieces 2 by 4's 4 feet long; 24 stakes 1 inch by 2 inches by 15 inches level.

PROCEDURE.

(1) From Table I determine the quality and water-cement ratio for the concrete, also the trial proportions of sand and coarse aggregate recommended for each sack of cement.

(2) Determine the volume of concrete required for the sidewalk and the amounts of materials needed (Table II).

(3) Drive stakes at each corner of the foot-path site and mark upon each the level of the top surface of the walk. The top surface of the path should slope, either lengthwise or towards one side. In the latter case make one side of the walk ½ inch lower than the other for drainage.

(4) Remove all soil to a depth of 4 inches below the indicated level if the site is fairly dry, solid and well drained; otherwise continue soil removal to a depth of 6 inches more (10 inches altogether) and fill with cinders or coarse gravel to within four inches of the top level; tamp the fill thoroughly.

(5) Assemble the forms for the walk, setting the long 2 by 4's at the sides with 4 feet between their interior faces and inserting the short 2 by 4's as indicated in the drawing on page 24.

Attach the 2 by 4's to stakes driven at proper points by nails driven through the stakes into the 2 by 4's, letting the heads project about ¼ inch so that they can be easily withdrawn with a claw hammer. The side forms are carefully placed at the proper level so that they can be used as guides in striking off the concrete. The stakes should not project above the forms. The end sections of the walk are built first, then the two interior cross pieces are removed and the centre section is built. Oil the forms where concrete will come in contact with them.

(6) Measure out the amount of sand required for a one-sack batch, spreading it out thinly and evenly on the mixing board and spread the contents of one sack of cement on top.

(7) Mix these materials, dry, thoroughly. Start at one end of the pile, with two men shoveling, pushing the shovels in at the bottom of the pile perpendicular to its long axis, and then with a quick twist turn the shovelful of materials back and forth, several times, until the materials are thoroughly mixed.

(8) Now add the recommended quantity of coarse aggregate for one sack of cement, spreading it out over the top of the mixture of sand and cement; mix these materials again, dry. At least three turnings will be necessary.

(9) Measure out the necessary amount of water for one sack of cement as recommended for this class of work. Be sure to determine the conditions of the aggregates (dry, moist or wet) in figuring the amount of mixing water to add. Add the water a little at a time and continue mixing until the mass is of uniform consistency.

(10) If the mix is too wet or too dry, make the necessary correction. Do not vary the amount of mixing water recommended per sack of cement.

(11) Place the concrete into the forms inside of 45 minutes, filling evenly and to a height slightly above the forms.

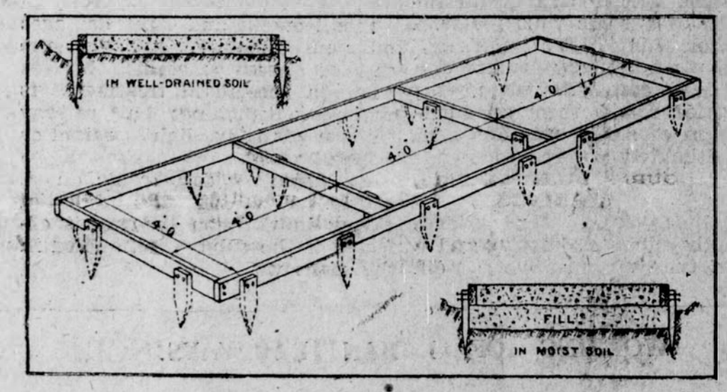
(12) Level off the concrete, using the straightedge, sliding it back and forth across the top of the forms and moving it forward at the same time.

(13) Tamp the concrete thoroughly until the large particles are forced down and a smooth mortar is left on the surface. Any depressions should be filled in and brought to a level.

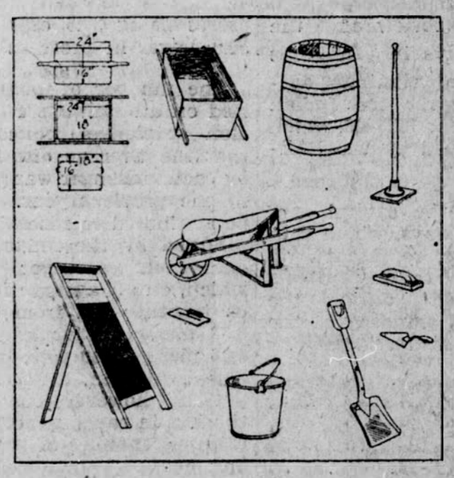
(14) Finish with the wood float. Use an even circular sweep, bringing the surface down to a smooth, regular level with as little manipulation as possible. It may be found desirable to wait a short time to do this finishing in order to allow the surface moisture to evaporate. Run the edger along the sides to put a rounded corner on the walk.

(15) As soon as the concrete has hardened sufficiently to resist marring, a covering of earth, sand or straw should be put over it which should be kept wet for a week. A canvas tarpaulin may be used instead for protection.

(16) After several days the forms may be carefully removed, but the path should not be used for a week, and no heavy load should strike it for at least two weeks.



Forms for Concrete Footpaths.



Simple tools for making and placing concrete: Water barrel and pail; steel pan wheel barrow for handling dry aggregate and concrete mixture to forms; screen for separating sand from pebbles; square-points shovel for turning and mixing concrete; wooden float for finishing.

MISTAKES TO BE AVOIDED.

The ways in which concrete may be spilt by the users and many, and it may be useful at this point to summarise the most common mistakes. They are:—

(a) The use of too much or too little water during mixing or water carelessly applied.

(b) The incomplete incorporation of the aggregate with the cement

(c) Using concrete which has already begun to set.

(d) The placing of concrete on dry foundations, and without thoroughly saturating their surface with water.

(e) The use of dirty aggregate or water containing earthy matter, clay or loam.

(f) The repeated "floating" or trowelling of concrete surfaces.

(g) Leaving the finished concrete surface exposed to the heat of the sun during the first ten days after placing without taking proper precautions to protect it and keep it damp.

SUMMARY.

(1) Calculate exactly how much finished concrete will be required for your job.

(2) Ascertain how much cement sand, coarse aggregate and timber you will require.

(3) Choose good materials. Wash the sand and coarse aggregate if necessary.

(4) Build your mixing-board and make your measuring boxes if the size of the job warrants it.

(5) Construct the "forms" and place them in position.

(6) Do not guess at quantities. Measure them.

(7) Do not mix too large a batch at one time.

(8) Mix your materials thoroughly and a little more.

(9) Place the concrete in position within 20 or 30 minutes of wetting.

(10) Tamp it well and spade the edges.

(11) Protect the finished concrete from sun and air by keeping it continuously wet for the specified period.

(12) Do not remove the forms until the concrete is hard.

A YOUNG ENGINEER.

Mr. N. K. Patel, B.Sc. Eng. (London), A.U.C.L., who has recently returned to India after a successful university career. For his practical course he worked with Messrs. Siemens & Shuckerts at Berlin one of the largest electrical firms in Germany.

BIHAR HOSIERY MILLS: A NEW ENTERPRISE IN THE COAL FIELDS.

OPENING OF THE NEW HOSIER Y MILL AT JHARIA

A very pleasant function took place at Jharia on the 25th November when before a crowded gathering of representative Colliery Owners and Colliery Agents and businessmen, Mr. D. C. Gupta, the Director of Industries, Bihar and Orissa Government, performed the opening ceremony of the Bihar Hosiery Mills.

Prominent amongst the guests present were Mr. A. L. Ojha, M.L.C., member of the Board of Industries, Bihar and Orissa; Mr. James Mackie, C.M.E., and Agent of the Eastern Coal Co. Ltd., (Managing Agents, Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co), a director of the Bihar Hosiery Mills Ltd.; Mr. Argyle General, Manager of Messrs Turner Morrison and Co's Collieries; Mr. Phelps, Colliery Superintendent of East Indian Coal Company's Collieries; Mr. Gunendra Nath Ray M.L.C., Advocate; Rao Bahadur D. D. Thacker, Colliery Proprietor, and Member, Board of Industries, Bihar and Orissa; Mr. E. S. Tarlton of Messrs. F. W. Heilgers and Company; Mr. K. S. Rao, Textile Expert to the Government of Bihar and Orissa; Syed Fazal Hussain, Assistant Registrar, Joint Stock Companies, Bihar and Orissa; besides other high Government Officials and a number of ladies.

FLOATATON OF COMPANY.

Mr. Ramdass Bhawanji, the promoter and organiser of the Hosiery Mills and the senior partner of Messrs. Ramdass and Company, Managing Agents of the Bihar Hosiery Mills Ltd., in a suitable address welcomed the guests of the evening and traced out in brief the history of the Bihar Hosiery Mills. He stated how with the gradual slump in the Indian Coal Trade, the idea first occurred to him of starting at Jharia, which is situated in the heart of the most important Coal Field, an industrial enterprise in which advantage might be taken in full of the cheap coal and labour available there. A study of the Government Blue Books had revealed to him the fact that a promising future lies before the Hosiery Industry in India and he set to work up the idea and a complete scheme for setting up a Hosiery Mill at Jharia was drawn up by him. He then approached the Government of Bihar and Orissa for State Aid under the provisions of the Bihar and Orissa State Aid to Industries Act. He had an encouraging response from the Government, who were satisfied with the scheme and on the unanimous recommendation of the Board of Industries granted him a supply of machinery worth Rs. 20,000. A limited company with a share capital of Rs. 200,000 divided into 20,000 shares of Rs. 10 each was then formed and work was begun under the style of the Bihar Hosiery Mills Ltd. A great deal of enthusiasm and interest was created by this scheme and experienced business experts like Mr. James Mackie and Mr. H. G. Misra M.I.S.A., F.I.C.A., of Cawnpore, representative of the Firm of Hosiery Machinery Suppliers soon joined the Board of Directors. The constructional part of the working of the Mills is now finished and the Mill has commenced manufacturing under wear and fancy socks.

THE MACHINERY.

Mr. H. G. Misra then addressed the gathering and in an instructive address stated how he was brought in contact with this enterprise at Jharia and thanked his British friends, especially Messrs. George Blackburn and Sons Ltd., of Nottingham, without whose co-operation, he said, it would have been difficult for him to render the little service that he had been able to render to the Bihar Hosiery Mills. "It is remarkable" proceeded Mr. Misra, "how thoughts rule the world and bring unknown people together to work for a common purpose. While Mr. Ramdass was contemplating his schemes here, I was carrying on my observations regarding this Industry at the Nottingham University under the able guidance of that great man, Professor William Davis of International fame. "It was exactly in the month of November, 1927, in London, when I was preparing myself to return to India, that I first received Mr. Ramdass's letter through my English Principals stating that he wanted to put up a Hosiery Mill in Jharia, and the result is that like every other great achievement we see here to-day a reality of our long long dreams".

He then gave the genesis and subsequent development of the knitting industry in England and in India. "It was in a little village called Calverton in the country of Nottingham, that Rev. William Lee, a graduate of Cambridge University, built the first knitting machine in the time of Queen Elizabeth. This machine revolutionized the entire outlook of the Hosiery Industry the world over, as this initial invention was the basis of all subsequent developments. In olden days, the great grand mother made probably hundred knitting loops per minute. When Mr. Gupta opens the Mill to-day, you will see the wonder that a boy could make as many as 500,000 of knitting loops in a minute on a Blackburn machine. Where a stocking could hardly be knitted by hand in some days, you will observe in a few minutes the inventive genius of my American friends, Messrs. Scott and Williams, whose machine drops a complete stocking every two or three minutes. He also mentioned that the Industrial Department of the U. P. Government has to its credit the sending out of the first Indian to specialise in England, the reputation of helping in setting up the first Knitting Mill of its kind in Bihar, is earned by the Department of Industries of the Bihar Government."

GOVERNMENT AID.

Mr. James Mackie, on behalf of the Board of Directors, then formally requested the Director of Industries to open the Mills, and in doing so, paid a very glowing tribute to the business capacity of Mr. Ramdass Bhawanji who had first conceived the scheme of this new Industry at Jharia and had carried it to perfection. Mr. Mackie then presented a silver key to the Director of Industries with which the door of the Mills was opened.

Mr. Gupta, the Director of Industries, then in a suitable reply thanked Mr. Ramdass and the Board of Directors of the Mills for the honour they had done him in getting the Mills opened by him.

The Director of Industries then complimented Mr. Ramdass Bhawanji for the conspicuous ability with which he had developed the scheme and given it a concrete and definite shape. He compared the Bihar Hosiery Mills, which was emerging out that day, as new born babe, to the invention of the toy Dynamo by the great Scientist Mr. Farraday, who while giving a demonstration of his first invention before the Royal Society was asked by a lady of what use that toy to the world. "Of what use is the new born babe to the world" retorted the Scientist. He thought that the new start that has been given by Mr. Ramdass could bring ohers in its train and that Jharia with its advantages of cheap coal and labour might some day become the Nottingham of the Province.

After this, the guests went round the Mills and the Show-room where various products were kept open for exhibition. Tea and light refreshment both in Indian and European styles were then served, after which the function terminated.

MOUNTING OF BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS.

Interesting instructions for mounting of Ball and Roller Bearings, are being circulated just now, by Messrs. Popatlal, Girdharlal and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay, as Agents for Frederick Pollard and Co., (Bearings) Ltd., who are makers of Ball and Roller Bearings and Ball Bearing Transmission Equipment. These instructions, though primarily intended for their own products, are here reprinted by us as being likely of use to all those having anything to do with similar appliances:—

SINGLE ROW BALL JOURNAL BEARINGS.

The revolving race which in the majority of applications is the inner, must be made a real tight fit, and it is advisable to clamp same firmly endways. The stationary race, usually the outer, should be left free endways to allow for perfect alignment..

DOUBLE ROW SELF-ALIGNING RADIAL BALL BEARINGS.

The same care should be taken in mounting this type of bearing as the Single Row Rigid Type, sufficient clearance being allowed for the self-aligning feature.

ROLLER BEARINGS.

The inner race must be made a close fit on the shaft. It must be clamped between two shoulders, great care being taken that no distortion of the roller guides takes place. The outer race must be a push fit into the housing and should be clamped to prevent any lateral movement, but in such a way that it does not affect the free roolling of the rollers.

DOUBLE PURPOSE BALL BEARINGS.

These bearings are especially designed for carrying combined Journal and Thrust loads. Care should be taken so that the bearings are mounted to take the thrust in the direction indicated on each bearing.

ADAPTER BEARINGS.

These bearings as standard are supplied with Sleeves and Nuts for locking on shaft or rotating member. It is advisable wherever possible that these Bearings should be mounted so that the direction of tightening the lock nut is opposite to the direction of the rotating shaft.

THRUST BEARINGS.

The general practice for the mounting of all types of Thrust Bearings is that these bearings shall be free fitting so that the Balls will track correctly in both races.

abutment of the thrust must be of sufficient diameter equal to the pitch circle of the balls, and face must be accurately machined and square.

For certain classes of work it is desirable to have a bearing with a spherical seating which will adjust itself to any slight want of alignment in the supports on which it is mounted.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Protection from dust and moisture cannot be too strongly emphasised.

For slow speeds the use of grease is recommended and for medium and high speeds varying grades of oils should be used.

Do not use an ordinary hammer when fitting any type of Bearing, but use a gunmetal hammer or wood drift.

Always remember that the correct mounting and lubricating of Ball and Roller Bearings are highly essential for satisfactory running.

BRAKE AND CLUTCH LININGS.

As every motorist knows and has probably had it brought home to him often, good brake lining is an absolute necessity ni all parts of India. It is particularly so on account of the vagaries of the mixed traffic peculiar to the country; and in addition to this there is the wandering pedestrian whose ideas on the rule of the road coincide with those of the gentle "bovine friend", who meanders along the busiest thoroughfare sublimely oblivious to everything. Then comes the monsoon with its added worry of pot holes, perhaps ditches, and even miniature landslides on the country roads, when the sudden application of brakes is fraught with possible risk.

To put it briefly, the function of a brake is to absorb energy by the sudden application of friction and therefore the brake lining must be compact and constructed of materials capable of withstanding the heat generated as well as the force applied. At higher speeds this power should be greater because the stored energy in a moving car is proportional to the square of the speed—that is to say at 20 miles per hour it is four times than at 10 miles per hour; and, if the roads be greasy, then the brakes have to counteract the skidding as well.

A good brake and clutch lining has been marketed successfully in India for a long time under the trade name "Don". It is an asbestos metallic product—manufactured from asbestos yarn, stranded with fine gauge brass wire. It is treated with a special impregnation giving the material a solid and cohesive nature, thus guaranteeing a high and constant standard of co-efficiency.

It is claimed for this "Don" lining that it will not fire, even under the most severe frictional heat. It diffuses heat very rapidly, seizing being an impossibility. It engages smoothly at any speed and the co-efficient of friction does not drop with heat, which undoubtedly is a very valuable characteristic in brake lining.

This lining can be supplied in any thickness between 6 inches and 12 inches wide and the sheets may be stripped with an ordinary hacksaw. It is manufactured in a manner which prevents edges from fraying out or unravelling when cut up.

It is non-porous, and when in strip form it should be warmed before applying to facilitate easy fitting as then it will bend to any radius. The texture is not filled with any viscous matter to give it a hardened effect, the particular method of weaving peculiar to the lining obviating recourse to this. Consequently it will not fail through carbonisation or melting out of the filler.

"Don" is adaptable to practically all types of mechanically operated brakes and the manufacturers make a speciality of supplying complete sets of liners, moulded and compressed, for all types of chassis, whether fitted with brake shoes or hand brakes. For clutch lining they make the "Don" "A" non-metallic fibre, which is suitable for clutches wherein the slipping period is of comparatively short duration.

"Don" linings are available with Alcock Ashdown and Co., Ld., Engineers, whose Managing Agents are Messrs. Morrison and Co. Ltd. Bombay.

THE INDIAN SEEDS TRADE.

AT THE LAST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION held on the 29th November, 1929, in the Exchange Hall of the Association under the Chadirmanship of Mr. Ratilal Mulji Gandhi, in requesting the members to adopt the Report the President alluded to the phases through which the Trade in Oilseeds passed in the year that was out and the effects of the other markets had on the Trade. He impressed upon the members that time was ripe when the Indian Merchants should combine together to place their own house in order against the inroads that are being made by foreign interests. He laid particular stress on questions of Government policy on Exchange, the autocracy of the Foreign Shippers, who are fully equipped and hold the best position with regard to finance, the less favourable terms offered to Indian Merchants by the Exchange Banks, and the scanty attention paid by Government towards the development of Trade and Industry of India.

He further remarked that, excepting Linseed, India produces the better quality and a greater quantity of all Oilseeds than all the other countries of the world, and therefore the Market in these ought to be controlled by Indian Firms. Instead of this however, the Bazaar is playing into the hands of Oilseed Crushers of the countries which have nominal produce or next to nothing and of the Foreign Shippers, who make themselves merry at the sacrifice and expense of the Indian Dealers and Cultivators. The Over-seas Trade in Oilseeds is by degrees slipping away from the hands of the Indian Merchants. The Chairman then congratulated the Staff and particularly Lalshanker Harprasad, the Secretary of the Association, who discharged their duties very well.

Mr. Gordhandas Jamnadas, in assuming the Presidential Chair, thanked the members for placing their confidence in him and electing him as their leader for S. Y. 1986, and he referred to the business-like qualities of the retiring President.

A vote of thanks to the retiring Chairman, Mr. Ratilal Mulji Gandhi was proposed by Mr. Chootalal Kilachand and supported by other members was carried with cheers.

HYDERABAD'S ENGINEERING PROJECTS.

The administration report of H. E. H. the Nizam's Public Works Department for the quinquennium, 1923-24—1928-29, consists of four parts dealing with the Irrigation Branch, Roads and Buildings Branch, Telephone Department and District Electric Power Schemes. The quinquennium under report was one of extensive development and progress, every branch of the department being faced with a crowded programme of various works of public utility and big projects. The Tank Restoration Survey Division, for the repair and restoration of a large number of irrigation tanks to be found in the Telingana country, was reconstituted and the work was allotted to the two circles forming two parties under the management of two assistant engineers. Investigations were first started in the Nizamabad District, one of the first-class irrigation districts in the State, and the results of the operations proved very beneficial to the government.

Among the six important projects investigated during the period under review the most noteworthy is the Bennoor Project in the Raichur District, which suffers almost annually from severe droughts and famine. This project consists in constructing an anicut across the Tunghabudra river near Rajapur, and taking off a canal therefrom 133-1/4 miles in length. It will pass through the taluks of Gangavati, Sindhnur and Manvi, and irrigate about 120.000 acres. The project was surveyed by a special survey party and is estimated to cost Rs. 187 lakhs. It is, however, in need of revision and further investigation, and this work is proposed to be taken up shortly. Under Capital Works the report describes seven projects which were either in progress or completed during the period under review. The most important among these is the Nizamsagar Project, which briefly consists of forming a reservoir on the Manjera river by throwing a high masonry dam across about 55 miles above its junction with the Godavery, and taking a canal from the reservoir along the right bank of the Manjera and of the Godavery to irrigate a large tract of land between the canal and those two rivers. It is estimated to cost Rs. 305 lakhs. The work on this project has now been in progress for six years, and will, it is expected, be completed shortly.

THE "PRIMARY PRODUCER" IN INDIA.

When Mr. Lindsay, Indian Trade Commissioner in England, was accorded a welcome in Lahore recently by the members of the Punjab Joint Development Board, Sir Jogendra Singh (president) speaking about the aims of the Board said that it was organised with a view to secure co-operation and mutual understanding between the agriculturist and the industrialist, and to co-ordinate their interests so as to contribute to the economic prosperity of the country. The Weaving Sub-Committee had recently submitted its report, which he proposed to forward to the Minister for Education for necessary action. A co-operative fruit growers' association had been formed at Montgomery, and at an exhibition recently held it was clearly demonstrated that the Punjab could produce good fruits, which must be properly graded and placed in large markets. Mr. Lindsay, addressing the members of the Board, said that in these days of rationalisation, organisation and specialisation the idea of starting a single Board on which the interests of industries and agriculture would be equally represented, was a big step forward. The most serious cause of the present trade dislocation was in his opinion, the fact that the producer of raw materials, the "primary producer," was unable to get for his produce prices which would enable him to buy satisfactory quantities of manufactured goods according to his requirments.

TRAINING GENERAL MOTORS DEALERS.

INSTRUCTION AT THE BOMBAY SERVICE SCHOOL.

A very interesting booklet entitled "Trained" has been issued by General Motors India Limited on their Service Training School for dealers as well as dealers' personnel who wish to take advantage of the training facilities offered by the school established in Bombay.

In the foreword good service is defined as "Proper service promptly rendered at a reasonable price. We have no doubt that every motorist in this country would like to see the day on which this rule is put into practice on a wide scale, and therefore the movement initiated by General Motors will be greatly welcomed not only by motorists but those interested in the development of motor transportation in India.

General Motors claim for their Service School that, with its modern equipment and specially trained instructors it offers to dealers a splendid opportunity of having their personnel trained in the proper handling of repair work with the correct tools and in the shortest possible time, and furthermore, enables them to organise and control their service stations by employing up-to-date methods that have been actually proven and tried out in most advanced countries.

It is interesting to note that the school makes no charge so far as the training is concerned, only transportation and boarding charges being borne by the dealers on behalf of the students. We consider this a great incentive in a country like India and the inducement appears to have had beneficial results, as 90 students qualified through the school since January of this year.

The duration of each course covers a period of three weeks and the courses have been planned for service managers, parts managers, foremen and head mechanics, and mechanics, respectively. Each course comprises a series of lectures, supplemented by slide films and followed by practical demonstration and shop practice. Another useful feature of the course is that the lectures are given in English and vernacular, and the students have found this wise provision very helpful, as it is not expected that all those attending the school should know the English language. Moreover, the lectures are made as plain as possible, yet covering in detail the subject in question.

The students are further given facilities to see the production plant in operation, thereby enabling them to get an accurate insight into car-assembly mehods under the most modern conditions of mass production.

It will be noticed that the training imparted is of a comprehensive character and would surely be the means of raising the standard of service operations throughout India, Burma and Ceylon. Every motorist knows how unsatisfactory it is at present and any attempt to improve the service to car-owners deserves all the support the motoring public can give. In passing it may be noted that the Bombay Plant has fitted and sent out a Travelling Service School to dealers in out-lying districts who do not find it possible to send their representatives to Bombay for training.

POWER FARMING IN C. P.

The annual administration report of the Agricultural Department in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year ending 31st March, 1929, discloses all-round progress. The Engineering Section did valuable work during the year.

This section was carried on under the administrative control of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Southern Circle, with the head assistant, a trained mechanical engineer, in charge of the technical duties. An agricultural assistant with special knowledge of tractors is also attached to the section and during the year the three tractors belonging to the department ploughed an area of about 366 acres on contract, at a rate of Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per acre.

A small but useful collection of machinery is gradually being made in order that prospective purchasers may have an opportunity of seeing typical examples of modern agricultural machines and power plant. Some of these have been taken to the larger agricultural shows, where they have attracted considerable attention.

A useful machine, which has been prepared and is being demonstrated, is a simple groundnut sheller. This is made on a Chinese pattern and can be sold at a cost of Rs. 25. Some difficulty has been found in obtaining woven wire with meshes to suit different sizes of groundnut, but it is hoped this will be overcome.

The Fowler's steam tackle set, which was purchased mainly for ploughing the heavy soils in the north of the Province, has been confined entirely to the Jubbulpore district and there appears to be almost unlimited work for it. This plough replaces the manual labour which formerly had to be employed in digging out the persistent weeds which flourish in this class of soil.

CO-OPERATION IN BEHAR.

The co-operative movement in Bihar has made rapid progress and a number of new societies have been opened, says the Government Resolution on the report of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for 1928.

The number of societies of all descriptions increased by 601 as against 323 in the preceding year (continues the Resolution). Membership in the societies increased by over 12,000, while the working capital increased by nearly Rs. 63 lakhs, the total working capital being Rs. 5-3/4 crores. Profits increased by Rs. 1-1/4 lakhs. Deposits increased by Rs. 5 lakhs only, as against an increase of Rs. 21 lakhs last year, which shows that the drastic action taken by the Registrar to prevent central banks from accumulating deposits far in excess of the amount needed has already borne fruit.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

It is satisfactory to note that as many as 48 banks are now reported to be actively promoting agricultural activities by means of propaganda, demonstration and dissemination of improved seeds and fertilizers. Many of the banks are also taking much interest in the matter of land improvement, irrigation, sanitation and medical relief and the promotion of cottage industries. The culture of 'eri' appears to be getting more and more popular and should prove a very profitable cottage industry in Orissa. In the most important subject of education, however, it is unfortunate that the measure of co-operation received from the district boards has not been at all encouraging. Government hope that the district boards will appreciate more fully the services which co-operative societies are in a position to render to the cause of education and extend their co-operation to them more fully as far as the state of their finances permits.

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.

The Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works were started in 1892 by Sir P. C. Ray for the manufacture on a small scale of drugs and chemicals from indigenous materials. As a pioneer venture, the concern had to face many difficulties and gradually gained the support of the medical profession and the general public. In 1901 the concern was incorporated as a public limited company with a registered share capital of Rs. 50,000. As years passed on the sales of the company grew in volume and the capital was gradually raised to Rs. 19 lakhs.

Owing to the growing volume of business, the company's works were shifted in 1905 to Maniktola where a plot (10 bhigas in extent) was purchased. Gradual extensions were added, the entire area, covering over 40 bhigas (13 1/2 acres) being occupied by the works which command a picturesque view of the Salt Lakes. The Company has purchased between 1919 and 1921 135 bhigas of land at Panihat on the Barrackpore Trunk Road for further extensions. The Company has its own printing press, a sawmill for making packing cases and casks and several elaborately equipped workshops.

The principal lines of manufacture are chemicals, pharmaceutical preparations, scientific instruments, surgical dressings, laboratory furniture, gas generators and several other kinds of mechanical appliances. Besides the preparations of British pharmacopoeia, the company manufactures a variety of medical products from Indian drugs. The company has recently taken up the manufacture of vaccines, sera and other injection products and has also put on the Indian market alkaloids from certain Indian drugs.

TUBE WELLS IN BENGAL.

SYSTEM OF FINANCING.

It is understood that the Government of Bengal have taken an important step in the policy of granting loans to District Boards for the improvement of water-supply in rural areas.

Expenditure on tube-wells had previously been excluded from the policy and objections to this were raised by several District Boards. The Government of Bengal have now ruled that loans will be available for tube-wells as well as for tanks and for ordinary wells on condition that the currency for a loan in tube-wells should not exceed 10 years, this being taken as the average life of a tube-well. Loans on tanks and ordinary wells will have a currency of 25 years.

The original proposals for repayment by sinking fund have been dropped and loans will be repayed in equated payments. District Boards receiving from the Government a grant equivalent to the reduction of rate of interest from 6 to 3 per cent.

For a loan of Rs. 100,000 repayable in 25 years, a District Board will make an equated payment of Rs. 7,800 and receive an annual grant of Rs. 2,080, an annual grant or a loan of the same amount taken for ten years being Rs. 1,860.

The grant of a loan under this scheme is to be limited to projects one-third of the cost of which can be made from local contribution with a view to encouraging local efforts for the improvement of water supply.

The interesting feature of this policy is the relation of Union Boards to District Boards. It has been decided that District Boards may make use of the agency of the Union Boards for construction and supervision but not lend the Union Boards money borrowed from the Government under this scheme.

COTTON SALES IN HYDRABAD.

A bill to provide for the establishment and better regulation of agricultural markets in H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions, entitled the Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Bill, is now before a select committee of the Hyderabad State Legislative Council. The bill provides for the establishment of recognised open market for the purchase and sale of cotton and other agricultural produce. The Bill follows in main the Bombay Cotton Markets Act. In view of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture the bill has been so framed that it will be possible to extend it when desired to other gricultural produce besides cotton, but it is not intended in the first instance to go beyond the establishment of cotton markets.

The following new features have been introduced in the bill as recommended by the Royal Commission on Agriculture. Power is given to provide for the settlement of disputes arising out of business in the market by recourse to arbitration. On the same recommendation power is given to prevent brokers from acting both for the buyer and the seller. The bill also seeks to prevent dealers from making secret bids and to regulate the provision of warehouses for the storage of produce.

IMPROVED PERSIAN WHEELS.

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In addition to the prize of Rs. 2,000 offered my the Punjab Government (Ministry of Agriculture) for the design (detailed scale drawings) of an improved Persian Wheel. Messrs. The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., have kindly offered an additional prize of Rs. 500 on the following conditions:—

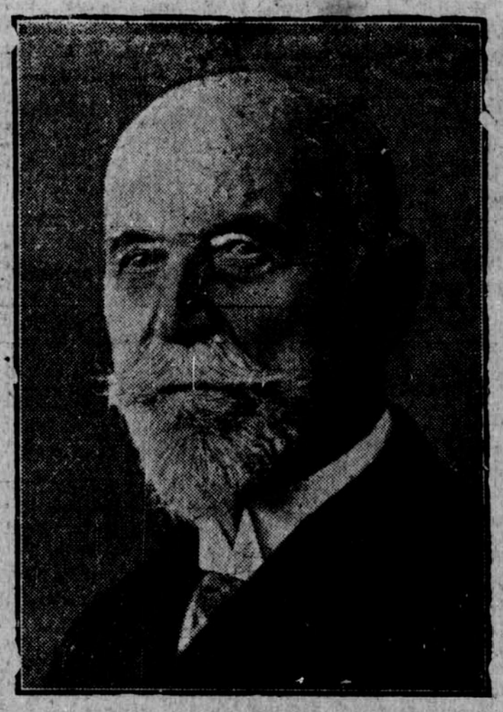
(a) In the event of the design which secures the Government prize being made of steel sections such as the above-mentioned firm can roll, this design would get the prize of Rs. 500 in addition to the Government prize; and

(b) If the design which secures the Government prize should be constructed of steel sections such as the firm cannot roll, their prize of Rs. 500 would be awarded as a second prize to a competitor submitting a design made of rolled steel sections which the Tata Iron & Steel Co., can produce, provided that in the opinion of the judges the design in question is a very material improvement over existing Persian wheels.

In both cases the design would only be eligible for the award of this prize if its cost does not exceed Rs. 175.

Drawings should be submitted to the Agricultural Engineer to Government, Punjab, Lyallpur, not later than the 15th February, 1930.

OBITUARY: HENRY BUSSING.



THE LATE MR. HENRY BUSSING.

Henry Bussing, the head of Automobilwerke H. Bussing Aktiengesselschofft, who died recently, has had a romantic carrier in Industry. Born as a blacksmith's son on 29th June, 1843 he took the apron and followed in his father's footsteps, deliverng his master piece and starting on a tour of Germany in the 18th year of his age. When he had returned two years afterwards he perfected his theoretical knowledge by systematical study at the "Guilhelmina Carolina" (Brunswick Municipal College of Technology) in spite of his father's opposition and solely by means of his small income and by what little he had saved.

He has been one of those Captains of Industry, who started with nothing but enterprise, stubborn energy, and complete sacrifice to their own ideals, like Benz, Krupp, Tyssen, Borsig etc., and succeeded in systematically developing the Motor Lorry and Omnibus to their present height of perfection. Bussing vehicles have carried his name into all parts of the globe and have made it a watch-word synonymons with quality and capacity.

COTTON FOR MAKING ROADS.

The possibility of finding new markets for cotton was drawn attention to by Lt.-Col. N. Seddon-Brown, Supervisor of the Amalgamated Cotton Mills Trust, at a recent Assembly of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners at Barcelona.

Lieut.-Col. Seddon-Brown pointed out that millions of bales of cotton were now used for making pneumatic tyres and suggested that committees might investigate other uses to which cotton might be put. He was of opinion that the world did not fully realise the properties of cotton and pointed out that cotton fabric was being used in America for road signs. Cotton was even being used in the construction of roads.

He also pointed out that cotton could be adapted to almost every use to which leather had been put. Harness and military accountrements could be made from cotton and from the best Egyptian cotton or Sea Island cotton bedsheets could be made silkier and cooler than the finest linen.

Lieut.-Col. Seddon-Brown maintained that cotton provided the most hygienic clothing in the world and suggested, in this connection, propaganda among operatives on the desirability of cotton apparel.

CONCRETE PLATFORMS FOR AUTO TRUCK SCALES.

—:o:—

The use of concrete platforms for motor truck scales in the United States is increasing, and it has been found that these have many advantages over the timber platform.

Messrs. Fairbanks Morse and Co., Ltd., the leading American Scale makers have paid considerable attention to this development and we append briefly the advantages which they find in actual practice.

Timber platforms must be replaced every three or four years whereas concrete platforms do not require replacement, judging from some that have been in service for twenty years and are still as good as new. Timber platforms allow water to run through, carrying dirt with it, into the scale bearings where it lies causing rust and destroying the knife edges and bearings.

This makes it necessary to take the scale out for refitting, at some expenses, and with the resultant loss of scale service. The concrete platforms are water-tight so that no dirt can run through with water and lodge in the bearings.

Timber platforms swell in wet weather and bind against the pit wall whereas concrete platforms remain the same in all weathers.

The cost of building a concrete platform will be about double the cost of building a timber platform but this will be offset by the expense of the first replacement of a timber platform.

Further particulars may be had from the agents, Messrs. Parry's Engineering, Ltd., Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Karachi.

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The Bombay Chronicle

TRADE & ENGINEERING SUPPLEMENT

BOMBAY, Friday December 6, 1929.

A BUSINESSMAN'S DIARY.

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(Continued from page 1).

that the mill-owners did find it difficult to get into the skins of the employees.

This is the root cause of all trouble as it breeds ignorance and distrust. The employers and employees in Bombay are classes apart-in all respects, social as well as economic. Once they fall apart it is easy to be driven into open warfare, without any decent chance of conciliation for want of good contact.

* * * *

TEXTILE TARIFFS.

The Hardy Report on Textile Tariffs has made it clear that Government, if it means to help the industry, cannot merely tinker with the present system to attain a double object,—of protecting Indian mills and at the same time favouring Lancashire goods. Specific duties, however, serviceable they might be to protect the lower grades while leaving the higher ones almost untouched, will not serve the purpose of protecting the Indian mills. In the case of specific duties protection increases as the value falls; while with 'ad valorem' duties, protection increases with the price. What India needs is an industry that will produce successfully all classes of goods. A radical change in policy is wanted. Protection must be protection for Indian industry and nothing else, not a veiled preference for one country's goods at the expense of another.

* * * *

JAPANESE ENTERPRISE.

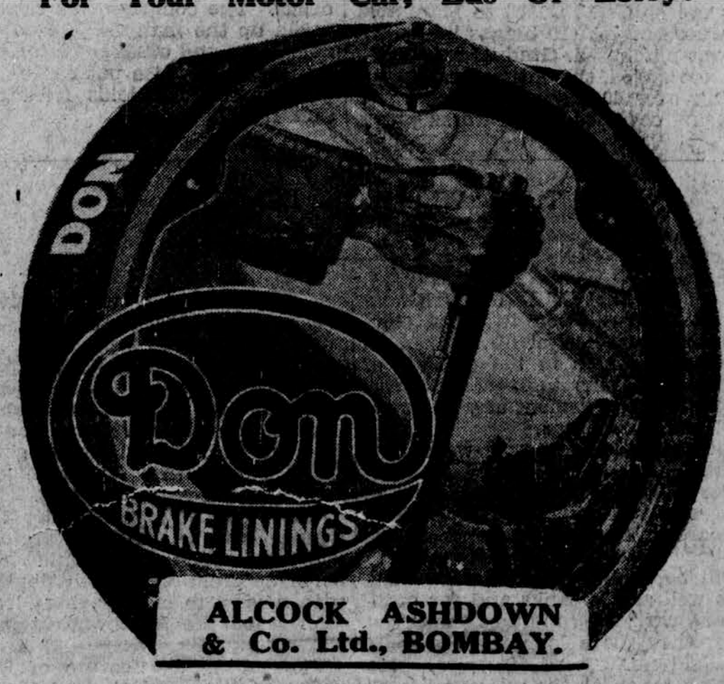
The International Cotton Manufacturers' Federation had some time back sent their Secretary to investigate the methods and costs of manufacture in China and Japan. (Incidentally, it may be mentioned that an invitation to that effect had been held out to the Indian mill-owners by the Japanese but Government would not act and the mill-owners were too poor to take the initiative themselves.) The report of Mr. Pearse is interesting and shows how the Japanese manage their industry.

For employers the message from Japan is: "Rationalise, amalgamate, and combine for the purchase of raw cotton and sale of goods. "For the operatives the lesson is: "Do not be afraid of the introduction of modern machinery and methods, which by reducing costs, will ultimately increase demand both for products and labour."

Mill combines in Japan control nearly 70 per cent of the whole industry. Three very large cotton buying firms also undertake the selling of the cotton goods and have cut out any intermediary between themselves and the wholesale dealer abroad. The result is a saving of at least 4-1|2 per cent if not more. Yet no country has as many emissaries abroad as Japan. Its huge combines have the most effective system of buying cotton. They hold at one time even as many as 80,000 bales, all of it unhedged. Seeing that the average consumption of a combine amounts to 30, 000 bales a month, they do not consider these holdings as speculative.

Better use than elsewhere is made of machinery. The practice remains of two shifts a day, general-of nine hours each, with an half hour's interval for meals. Weaving and staffing is more sufficient than even in England. In the best managed mills six looms per weaver is the average, compared with only four in Lancashire; and even eight looms is not a rare occurrence. Nor do the Japanese workers object to the introduction of automatic looms. One of the best in the world, the Toyoda, (a battery of which has been working successfully in the Toyo Podar Mills of Bombay as an experiment,) is made in Japan and is said to have a 25 per cent higher speed than even the best American automatic looms.

For Your Motor Car, Bus Or Lorry:



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